THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

"ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY," FOR "POWER IS ALWAYS STEALING FROM THE MANY TO THE FEW."

VOLUME XI.] CHARLOTTE, N. C., FEBRUARY 25, 1841. [NUMBER 22.

D. ASBURY, *Editor.*
T. J. Hutton, *Proprietor and Publisher.*

TERMS:

Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if paid in advance—*Three Dollars* if not paid within three months. And *Three Dollars and Fifty Cents* if not paid until after the expiration of the year. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

☞ Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per square (16 lines or less, this sized type,) for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court advertisements and Sheriffs' Sales charged 25 per cent. higher; and a deduction of 33½ per cent. will be made from the regular prices, for advertisers by the year.

AGENTS.

Col. R. M. Cathcart, Mecklenburg, N. C.
Chas. W. Harris, Mill Grove, N. C.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

FEBRUARY, 1840.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.	
25 Tuesday,	6 28	5 34		
26 Friday,	6 26	5 35		
27 Saturday,	6 24	5 36	*For February, 1841.*	
28 Sunday,	6 23	5 37		h. m.
1 Monday,	6 21	5 38	Full	5 31 even'g.
2 Tuesday,	6 21	5 39	Last	13 1 2 morn.
3 Wednesday	6 20	5 40	New	21 5 46 morn.
			First	28 2 09 aft'n.

NOTICE.

I WILL sell at the late residence of Daniel McAuley, dec'd., on Tuesday, the 23d of February next,

One Negro Boy,

between 20 and 25 years old.

5 or 6 Head of

HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS,

and many other articles too tedious to mention.—Terms of Sale, twelve months' credit, the purchaser giving bond and security.

DAVID A. CALDWELL,
Administrator with the Will annexed.
Jan. 26, 1840. t22

☞ All persons having claims against the estate will please present them within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. All persons who are indebted to the estate are requested to come forward without delay and settle their accounts and save cost.
D. A. CALDWELL, *Adm'r.*

Postponement.

THE above Sale is postponed until Monday, the 1st day of March next.
D. A. CALDWELL, *Adm'r.*
Feb. 17, 1841.

Charlotte Female Academy.

THE Summer Session of this Institution will commence on the 1st of March.
S. D. NYE HUTCHISON,
Principal.
Feb. 9, 1841. t22

NOTICE.

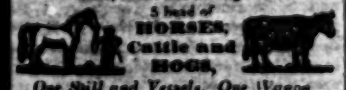
A Trustee of Jonathan Dawson, dec'd., I will on Tuesday, the 23d day of March next, proceed to sell, at the late residence of said deceased, all the property specified in said deed of Trust, consisting of about 200 acres of Land, lying on the great road from Statesville to Charlotte, within 3 miles of Davidson College, and an excellent stand for a House of Entertainment,

—ALSO—

One Negro Boy,

from 20 to 25 years of age, a good field or house hand, smart and intelligent,

5 head of



HORSES, Cattle and HOGS,

One Still and Vessels, One Wagon,

and other articles not necessary to mention. 12 months' credit will be given and bond and approved security required.
EDWIN TEMPLETON, *Trustee.*
Feb. 1, 1841. t22

WM. RANNEY,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that he will execute PORTRAITS in oil, of all sizes. Likenesses warranted at moderate terms. He can be seen by application at the house of Mr. Sumner.
Feb. 1, 1841. 19tf

NOTICE.

THE firm of Springs & Shankle is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the concern by Book Account will please come forward and close them immediately either by Cash or Note. Wm. F. Avea will attend to closing the books at their old stand.
ANDREW SPRINGS.
A. J. SHANKLE.
Concord, Jan. 19, 1841. 18tf

NEW JAIL

TO BUILD.

THE subscribers will receive sealed proposals for building a JAIL, in the town of Concord, until the 23d day of March next, at which time they will close the contract. The building is to be of Brick on a stone foundation, 45 feet long, 35 feet broad, and three stories high. The walls to be put up and the building covered in by the 15th of November next, and the contract completed by the 15th November, 1842. The contractor can receive the proceeds of the Tax for 1840 by the 15th October next, which amounts to about $1800, and $2500 annually until the whole is paid. Bond with approved security will be required of the contractor.

Any person wishing to contract for the same, can see the plan and specifications of the building by applying to either of the undersigned at Concord.

L. R. KRIMMINGER, } Commis-
WM. BARRINGER, } sioners.
R. W. ALLISON, }
Concord, Cabarrus county,
Jan. 26, 1841. t24

☞ The Carolina Watchman and Whig Banner will advertise until 15th March, and forward acct.

FOR CASH ONLY.

Bale Yarn & Brown Shirting

Manufactured at Lexington, N. C.

I HAVE received a quantity of the above articles, which I will sell wholesale or retail, at very reduced prices. I believe the Shirtings the best I ever saw in any part of the United States. I wish the Merchants and Farmers to call and examine, and I shall be sure of a sale.
H. D. WILLIAMS, *Agent.*
Charlotte, July 14, 1840. 49tf

E. H. ANDREWS,
DENTIST,

WOULD inform the public generally, that he has returned again to Charlotte. This place he now considers as his residence, which he hopes will give satisfaction to those that he has operated upon in his past practice; and those that may call hereafter will have an opportunity of ways of returning upon him if their work should prove bad. This should not be overlooked *that he warrants all his work*, and considers himself bound for any that may fail on the account of unfaithfulness in the operation.

He expects to visit occasionally the surrounding Towns and Villages. When absent he will always make it known through the papers.

☞ All Orders left with Col. M. W. Alexander, or sent to the Post Office at this place, will be attended to promptly.

Room at Col. M. W. Alexander's Hotel.
Jan. 20, 1841. 17tf

☞ DISSOLUTION. ☜

THE firm of Taylor, Harris & Co., have this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted by Note or Book Account are requested to call at the Store lately occupied by Mr. W. W. Elms and settle the same by CASH, immediately, as longer indulgence will not be granted. The business of the firm must be settled.

R. R. TAYLOR.
S. A. HARRIS.
G. C. MARVIN.
Jan'y. 1, 1841. 16tf

N. B. R. R. Taylor is authorized to settle all business of the firm of Taylor, Harris & Co.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber informs his former patrons and the public generally that he has removed the entire Stock of Goods lately owned by Taylor, Harris & Co. to the Brick Store, formerly occupied by W. W. Elms, which he will sell as low for CASH, (or to punctual dealers,) as any other man in the Place. All that he asks is, that the generous public will call and examine his Stock before they purchase elsewhere.

S. A. HARRIS.
Jan'y. 13, 1841. 16tf

2 Young Negroes for Sale.

A GIRL and BOY, any person wishing to purchase such property for Cash, will please call at this Office.
Jan. 11, 1841. 16tf

A CARD.

DR. DANIEL ASBURY, informs his friends and the public generally, that he has located himself in Charlotte; where he will be happy to attend the calls of those who may be disposed to favor him with their patronage. His Shop is in the Office of the Journal, a few doors South East of the Court House.
Jan. 12, 1841.

NO MISTAKE.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving by the steamer Swan's Lighters a fine assortment of

Dry Goods,

Groceries and Hardware, &c.

which they offer for Sale at the lowest Cash prices. Persons wishing Good Bargains will do well to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere. They will also attend to any

Commission Business.

They will receive and forward either Goods or Produce, to or from Charleston or New York, on as accommodating terms as any other house in this Town. Call second door above B. McIntosh's, on Front St.

ROSSER & GREGORIE.
Cheraw, S. Ca., Dec. 1, 1840. cow3m

PRESS FOR SALE.

BEING desirous of embarking in another business, I now offer the establishment of the WILMINGTON ADVERTISER, for sale.

I do not know of a more eligible situation for persons desirous of embarking in the printing business, than Wilmington, North Carolina.

Terms accommodating. Application must be post paid.

Our exchange papers will oblige us by copying this advertisement until forbidden.

F. C. HILL.
Wilmington, Nov. 12, 1840.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
WESTERN-CAROLINA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE;

A monthly paper, devoted to the Temperance Reform, published at Ashville, N. C.

EDITED BY D. R. M'ANALLY.

A TEMPERANCE CONVENTION that was held at this place early in September, resolved on publishing a paper of the above title and character and appointed Dr. John Dickson and D. R. M'Anally to conduct it. From the many pressing engagements Dr. Dickson already has, he deems it impracticable for him to be recognized as one of the editors, though he will cheerfully use all his influence otherwise, to promote its interest; the subscriber therefore, in obedience to the wishes of the Convention proceeds to issue this prospectus in his own name, with a hope that he will be aided in the undertaking by all the friends of the temperance cause throughout the country, and that the paper may soon have an extensive circulation.

FRIENDS OF THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE! to you we make a most earnest appeal—a while thousands upon thousands of dollars are annually expended at theatres, at circuses, at the race track, or grocery, while no pains are spared, the luxury of retirement and ease foregone, and no labor deemed too severe to advance the interests of political aspirants, can you not do something in a cause that must be dear to every true patriot, philanthropist, and christian? Recollect there are but few, very few, such papers in all the Southern country. The Western part of North Carolina, the Western part of Virginia, and the Eastern part of Tennessee particularly, need a periodical of this kind, and it is for you now to say whether they shall have it.

The very low price at which it was fixed by the Convention will make it necessary that a very large subscription be had before the publication of it can be justified.

Should the subscription be deemed sufficient, the first number will be issued early in January next.

TERMS.

THE WESTERN CAROLINA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE will be published on a medium sheet in quarto form, each number making eight pages, and will be furnished to subscribers at the very low price of FIFTY CENTS a copy. Where single copies are taken the payment must be made invariably upon the reception of the first number.

☞ Postmasters, editors or publishers of papers and all Ministers of the gospel are authorized agents.

All papers friendly to the cause, will please give the above a few insertions.

Asheville N. C., Oct. 30, 1840.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgements for past favors.—Having disposed of his establishment, it becomes necessary to close business without delay. It is expected that those indebted to the subscriber will make immediate settlement, by Cash or Note—the Cash would be preferred, as it takes that article to satisfy Journeymen and Merchants. All accounts not settled by the first of February will be handed over for collection.

THOS. S. ALEXANDER.
Charlotte, Sept. 14, 1840. 51tf

N. B. Bethune & Johnson having succeeded me in the business, I heartily recommend them to my friends and the public as competent workmen, accommodating and punctual. I have no hesitation in saying that the firm will give more general satisfaction than has ever been given heretofore. I intend to remain with them for some time for the purpose of closing my business.

THOS. S. ALEXANDER.

NEW FIRM.

BETHUNE & JOHNSON

TENDER their services to the citizens of Charlotte and the public in general as

TAILORS.

No exertion shall be wanting on their part to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage. All work done in their establishment warranted to be made in the most durable manner and latest fashion.

Good Fits warranted on all occasions.
Charlotte, Sept. 14, 1840. 51tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers would inform the citizens of Charlotte and the public in general that they have removed from T. S. Alexander's, old stand to the south east wing of Leroy Spring's, brick building where they will continue to carry on the Tailoring Business.

BETHUNE & JOHNSON
Dec. 22, 1840.

GROCERIES.

THE Subscriber has just received from Charleston, a large stock of *GROCERIES, LIQUORS &c.*, consisting of

10 barrels SUGAR, various qualities,
20 bags Rio COFFEE,
5 barrels Loaf SUGAR,
Chests of Hyson, Gunpowder and Black Tea
25 boxes best English CHEESE
5 do do Pine Apple do
15 do new crop Malaga RAISINS
10,000 best Spanish SEGARS
24 Grind Stones, assorted sizes
2 Tierces RICE,
6 qr. casks fine Champaigne BRANDY,
5 do do old Cognac do
5 do do Holland GIN,
5 do do Old Madeira WINE
10 boxes Lemon SYRUP,

and various other articles not enumerated, all of which will be sold low for CASH and CASH only, wholesale or retail.

R. H. BRALY.
Charlotte, Nov. 24, 1840. t21

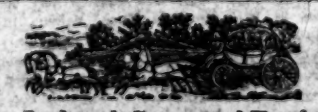
SPOONER'S PATENT

HYGEIAN MEDICINES,

ARE the best and cheapest family and general medicines in use. These medicines are the result of a life of study and experience; the proprietor warrants them to effect a cure, or the purchase money will be returned by himself or travelling agent—They comprise the Hygeian or Family Pill; the Hygeian Tonic, to restore the debilitated or broken down constitution; the Uterine Pill, to cure those painful difficulties and diseases peculiar to women; and the Ague Pill, to cure intermittent fevers and agues. For further information, the afflicted are invited to possess themselves of the Hygeist and Extra Hygeist, furnished gratis at the proprietor's office, No. 2, Astor House, New-York, and by all his agents. These papers contain information exceedingly interesting to the sick and invalids, together with twenty-five useful receipts, and a mass of facts and certificates, that must convince every reasonable mind, that the Hygeian Medicines are invaluable.

For sale by

THOS. J. HOLTON, Agent.
Charlotte, Jan. 13, 1841.



On hand, Come and Buy!

I HAVE on hand at this time, several **Carynils, Jumpers, Carryhees,** and 2 well-finished **Sulkies,** one of which is very fine, and I am continually putting up Work in the above line. Gentlemen wishing to buy would do well to call in and see for themselves as good terms will be given them.

All kinds of REPAIRING done as heretofore, 2 doors below the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Seventh-street.

WM. L. MITCHELL.
Charlotte, July 7, 1840. 41tf

A FRESH SUPPLY of Moffatt's Pills and Bitters just received and for sale at this Office.

Wrapping Paper.

JUST received and for sale at this Office a supply of Wrapping Paper. Also a few reams of Writing Paper.

JOB PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.

WARRANTEE DEEDS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Warrantee Deeds for sale at this Office.

Deferred Articles.

From the Charleston Courier.

HARNEY AGAINST THE FIELD—66 INDIANS TAKEN.

Great hope of the termination of the Florida War.

FLORIDA, JAN. 25, 1841.

Through the kindness of an officer recently from Fort King, I am enabled to furnish you the particulars of an achievement performed by the 2d Infantry, that in my opinion is equal to any that has occurred during the war.

About the 9th inst., Col. Riley left Fort King and crossed the Ock'lawaha, at Fort Teele with the intention of proceeding up its eastern bank in search of the haunts of the enemy. Third day out he fell upon a small trail, and upon examination, discovered that it lead into the Everglades of the Ocklawaha. Satisfied that Indians were near him he put his command in motion, and for three days continued his onward course through mud and water, frequently more than knee deep—bivoucking at night without fire, &c. In this cautious and truly *Indian manner*, he approached the enemy *unseen, unexpected.* On the morning of the third day the advanced scout reported a large Indian force a short distance ahead—an intervening hillock enabled the Colonel to dispose of his force in such a manner as to preclude the possibility of the Indians escaping without a fight.

As the troops closed in a few warriors sprang to their arms, but one look at the situation of things satisfied them of the folly of fighting, for from behind every tree and bush, the "grim visage" of a musket presented itself and the first effort at resistance, would have but tapped the bell, that would have rung the knell of their departing spirits. They yielded without striking a blow. The sobs and lamentations of the women and children, were wholy equalled by the fear, the trembling evinced by the warriors. They were so badly frightened that they could scarcely articulate—'tis ever thus with the coward. Upon counting noses the prisoners numbered 100; and before disposition was made of them a runner who had but a few hours previous joined their camp, made his appearance, with an order signed by Gen. Armistead directing that no one should interfere with said Indians, as they had promised to go in at Tampa.—The Colonel turned to his officers—"gentlemen said he, I would not have regarded a white flag, but to an order in *black and white*, I must succumb." Guide, (address ing his negro) draw a bee line for home and see that you take us there by the shortest possible route. In silent and the most perfect disgust, the command wended their homeward path.

JANUARY 27.

Capt. Barnum has returned to Fort Russel. The camp of Halleck tus-te nuggee was discovered within 7 miles of Fort Russel—he got wind of the troops and escaped. Capt. Barnum captured three squaws, one child and three ponies.

Cholera in India—Remedy.—This destructive scourge was prevailing to a considerable extent in India by the last account; but we rejoice to find that a medical officer in Bombay has discovered a plan of treatment which has proved successful in fourteen cases out of fifteen! The cure is effected thus: After administering an emetic and copious potations of hot water, the following pills are given, one every quarter of an hour, or twenty minutes, or half an hour, according to the urgency of the case: Aloes, grs. 250; colocynth, scamony, gamboge, of each, grs. 75; opium grs. 12; calomel, grs. 125; these are to be powdered fine, and thoroughly mixed, and beat up with 121 grains of hard soap, adding mucilage sufficient to soften the mass, which divided into fifty pills, is to be kept for use in close phials. These pills, it must be remembered are intended for adults; for younger persons they are divided, and for children smaller quantities are given, ground down in honey or syrup.—*Bombay Times, Sept.* 30.

Crown Jewels of Victoria.—The Crown of the Queen of England itself weighs three pounds, and is composed of hoops of silver enclosed by a cap of blue velvet. Those hoops are studded with precious stones; and upon the crown is a ball, set also with precious stones, and surmounted with brilliants in the form of a Maltese cross. The rim is flowered with Maltese crosses and the fleurs de lis. In the centre of the large Maltese cross is a splendid sapphire, and in front is the immense ruby once worn by Edward the Black Prince. Numerous other precious stones, rubies, pearls, and emeralds, are intermingled with these gems down to the rim, which is formed of ermine. Value, half a million of dollars.

The Philosopher and the Rustic.—Anthony Collins, who has recently been considered a Free-thinker, one day met a plain countryman going to church. "Where are you going?" said the philosopher. "To church, sir." "What to do there?"—"To worship God, sir." "Pray, is God great or little?" "He is both, sir."—"How can that be?" "He is so great that the heaven of heavens cannot contain him, and he is so little that he can dwell in my heart." Collins afterwards declared that the simple observation of the countryman had more effect upon his mind than all the volumes he had perused, written by the learned doctors.

A man named Reilley, an Infidel, who has been preaching dangerous doctrines throughout the country, has been sentenced by Judge Hepburn, Cumberland Co. (Penn to one year's imprisonment.

ONE TERM.

The Boston Post and the Globe, affect to regard the *one term principle*, which was good Jacksonism, a few years ago, as identified with the views of the Hartford Convention. The Loco foco Federalists are opposed to the principle, we presume, because it will cut off Mr. Van Buren's chance of being again a candidate. A few years ago, they pretended to regard it as a cardinal democratic principle. Was this pure hypocrisy, and are their principles only suited to the exigencies of a particular moment, and proportioned always to the interests of the parties concerned?

The propriety and wisdom of ineligibility has been pointed out in a striking manner by one of the most enlightened and liberal philosophers who has yet written upon the institutions of the United States (M. De Tocqueville.) But he was not the first or the last to discover the propriety of ineligibility. Geo. Washington, Mr. Madison, Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Mason, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Rutledge, and others, at the formation of the Constitution, sustained the principle. In 1828 it was advocated by Gen. Smythe, of Virginia, as shadowing forth, in part, the creed of the Jackson party, and Gen. Jackson accordingly recommended it in his message to Congress. The Democracy have sanctioned the principle in the late election, and we are glad to see that at a large meeting of the Van Buren and Porter citizens of Westmoreland county, Pa., on the 5th inst., at Greensburg, it was resolved,—"That the doctrine of "one term" and "rotation in office" are "essentially democratic."—We are happy in knowing that ineligibility is a cardinal principle of the new President, and that the people and their representatives will probably assist him in carrying it out.—*Madisonian.*

NEW YORK AND VIRGINIA.

We have been surprised and mortified at the conduct of the Executive of New York, in refusing to surrender the negro stealers in that State demanded by the Governor of Virginia. The reason offered by his Excellency for this refusal—that the crime charged by the Governor of Virginia is not known to the laws of New York—appears to us to be but little better than a miserable subterfuge. If this doctrine is sanctioned by the Legislature of New York, it will then become the duty of the South to provide new guards for the safety of their property and the maintenance of their rights. On this subject, there can be no division in the slaveholding States; and the press should speak out their sentiments. We are glad to learn from the Richmond *Compiler*, that "a report has been introduced in the Senate of Kentucky by Mr. Wickliffe, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, approving the course of the Executive of Virginia in demanding the surrender of the three fugitives from that State charged with negro stealing, and denying the constitutional right of the Governor of New York to refuse compliance with the demand. The report points to the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution, which provides for the surrender of fugitives from justice, by the State where they may take refuge, to the State where it is alleged the crime was perpetrated, as the authority under which Virginia makes her claim. If, argue the committee, it be held constitutional doctrine, than an alleged criminal who makes his escape from custody in one State, shall be tried by the laws of a sister commonwealth in which he may seek an asylum, then a State by the abrogation of its penal laws, may become a sanctuary for villians from all parts of the Union. Such a violation of the plain principles of justice, has, in the opinion of the committee, been effectually guarded against by the provision of the Constitution, which declares that the fugitives *shall* be given up for trial to the authorities of the State where the offence is alleged to have been committed." The following resolutions are apprehended to the report:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Kentucky, That they have carefully examined the letter of the Executive of Virginia, and the preamble and resolutions passed by the Legislature of that State, relative to the demand of the Executive of Virginia on the Executive of New York, for the surrender of three fugitives from justice, to wit: Peter Johnson, Edward Smith, and Isaac Gansey—and the reasons assigned by the Executive of New York for his failing and refusing to comply with the demand, and that in the opinion of the Legislature of the State of Kentucky, the said reasons of the Executive of New York for failing to surrender said fugitives—Peter Johnson, Edward Smith and Isaac Gansey—on the said demand of the Executive of Virginia, are wholly insufficient; and that if the State of New York shall sustain the Executive of that State in his conduct in refusing to deliver up said felons for trial in the State of Virginia, where the offence was committed, that it will place all the slaveholding States in imminent jeopardy, and demand from them not only their solemn protest, but render it necessary that they adopt measures for their own safety and preservation against the lawless acts of all slave stealing felons, as well as to maintain a due obedience to their rights as confederated States.

Resolved, That the Executive of this State cause copies of this report and resolutions to be transmitted to the Executive of Virginia, with a request that he lay the same before the Legislature.

Why is a surgeon going to perform an operation on a tumor like a dandy sallying forth from his toilet? D'ye give it up? Because he is going to cut a swell.

PROGRESS OF GEN. HARRISON.

We copy from the correspondence of the *Baltimore Patriot* the interesting account of Gen. Harrison's journey towards Washington City, his stay at Pittsburg, meetings and salutations of the People, &c.

To give you any adequate idea of the demonstrations of regard and rejoicing evinced by the people on the shores of the Ohio, would occupy to much room, and I fear would be thought rather an exaggeration. From Wheeling to this place we could see, in every direction, groups of individuals holding in their hands flags, banners, &c., &c., and the hozannas of freemen were heard echoing up the valleys of the Ohio.—We passed Steubenville in the night, much indeed to the regret of the General, as he was exceedingly desirous to visit that flourishing village. But although it was one o'clock in the morning, hundreds of citizens were on the leeve to receive him, and the town was handsomely lighted up. About 9 o'clock in the morning, we reached Beaver, and again the General was received with every mark of attention and respect. We passed a beautiful village, lying immediately on the banks of the Ohio, called Economy. The residents of this village are of a peculiar cast of religionists. They met us on the bank of the river, all clad in a dress of the most unique character, with a band of music, and manifested, by their appearance, the greatest regard for the hero, who had stood by them in the hour of trial. About four miles below Pittsburg, we discovered a beautiful flag floating in the breeze, upon an elevated rock, the staff being one hundred feet in height. Near the spot was erected a Log Cabin, surrounded by about one hundred gentlemen and ladies. As we approached in the noble steamer guns were discharged, and this beautiful and romantic spot was vocal with songs of triumph and liberty. We at length reached the glass-works. At this point, we locked the Fulton to our boat, and ascended the river to Pittsburg. Here we found hundreds of banners floating upon the dome of every building. The banks of both sides of the river literally covered with enthusiastic freemen. On reaching the landing, we found at least forty thousand individuals, ready to receive the Old Hero; two military companies stood in front of this immense multitude. The old General stood on the hurricane deck, uncovered, with his grey hairs streaming to the breeze. He tried once or twice to address the crowd before him, which gave forth the most deafening shouts I ever listened to—thousands of the fair daughters of the place stood in the windows, hailing the reception of the "*People's Candidate.*" In short, he descended from the deck of the boat, accompanied by his distinguished *aids*, Hon. John Chambers and Col. C. S. Todd. The committee of arrangement then waited on him, and tendered to him the hospitalities of the city.—The Mayor of the city then conducted the General to a Barouche, and thus accompanied, he passed through the town. At the request of the multitude, the General made them an eloquent speech. He reached the Pittsburg Hotel late in the evening, where several gentlemen of distinction called on him and a large number were introduced to him. An incident occurred, which occurred, which I will relate—as it was of the most deeply interesting character. An old soldier, pressing his way with difficulty, through the crowd, came limping along with one leg, having lost the other at the Battle of Tippecanoe. "Sir," said he, "I am glad to see you—I was with you at the Battle of Tippecanoe, I lost this leg under your command—I am gratified that you have been elected President." Here the General's bosom began to swell with deep emotions. His lip quivered—he was deeply affected. He replied with some inquiry after his health. The old soldier again exclaimed—"General, I am glad that the people have elected you President—I voted for you and "Tyler too," and I am in hopes that when you take charge of the office of President, you will look after the pension fund—the old soldiers can't get their pensions." To this, he responded—"I do not think that there is any money in the Treasury for any body, but if there be any, the old soldiers shall have their part of it." This prompt and applicable reply drew forth considerable applause. As soon as the General had taken by the hand thousands of his fellow-citizens, he retired to bed.

To day another interesting scene took place. According to previous arrangements, he addressed thousand of his fellow-citizens in front of the Pittsburg Hotel.—Every window in the vicinity of the hotel was thronged with beauty and elegance to hear the words of experience and wisdom from this venerable President. The whole scene was a sublime one. It was a meeting of the working classes of the community, who had come forth, to show their veneration for the eminent personage, who had been elevated by their suffrages, to the most distinguished office in the world. I suppose ten thousand persons were present. His remarks were feeling and eloquent.—His commentaries on the principles of republicanism were able and lucid, and his observations on the duty of citizens, in watching the movements of those clothed with large prerogatives of power were sound in their general application, and perfectly philosophical. Many indeed expressed their surprise at the remarkable distinctness of his enunciation, and the full compass of his voice. I am sure that every man present understood every word uttered by him—while he was eloquently discoursing, a loco-foco propounded a series of questions to him, to which he calmly replied, that he

concluded, he might reply to the remark he intended to make—that it was contrary to all parliamentary rule, to allow two speakers at the same time. This prompt reply produced a great sensation—and the remark was again made with great applause.—The address was otherwise addressed by Walter Forward, and Mr. Black, in able speeches—the multitude continued to remain in the street for hours after the General concluded. * * *

P. S. The President elect, wears on the day of the inauguration, a *Hat* which is the joint handy-work of the mechanics of the Keystone and the Buckeye States.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 30.

In my last communication I informed you that Gen. Harrison had made an engagement to meet the ladies of this city, at Concert Hall. Sometime before the hour, an immense concourse of individuals were assembling in the neighborhood of the building. The room of the Hall was soon thronged with all the beauty and fashion of the town. From my own observations, and from what I could collect from others, I suppose not less than three thousand whig young ladies were present, exhibiting the most beautiful and sublime spectacle I ever beheld. When the hour of three arrived, the old Hero alighted from the carriage, and accompanied by his distinguished aide, and the Hon. Harmar Denny, he entered the Hall amidst the exclamations of the admiring crowd—the band playing "see the conquering hero comes." The General rose, evidently much affected by this homage, thus paid by such a fascinating audience, addressed the ladies, in a few brief and eloquent remarks. During the delivery of this speech, the General took the liberty to intersperse a beautiful episode in his observations, of the most deeply interesting character. He feelingly alluded to an incident that occurred in 1794. He observed that he ought to have had a Pittsburg wife; that in 1794, he exchanged locks of hair with a lady of this town. The lady with whom the General had the good fortune to meet in 1794, happened to be present, and she (Mrs. A*******) forthwith advanced to the General and tendered him her congratulations. The meeting exhibited much exultation. After he concluded, the General then shook by the hand the whig daughters of Pennsylvania, and all retired to their homes highly gratified that they had an opportunity of grasping by the hand, the General, who had protected their country in times of danger and of difficulty.

To day he attends the Episcopal Church, Dr. Upfold's; and this evening, the First Presbyterian Church in Allegany Town.

He will leave here for Brownsville to-morrow about 10 or 11 o'clock. The committee of this place have chartered a boat, for the purpose of conveying him and the gentlemen accompanying him to that place.

The Hon. Harmar Denny so distinguished for his elegant urbanity of manners, and eminent talents, has been marked in his attentions to the General and his *suite* and accompanies the General to church this morning.

Several eloquent speeches were made yesterday, not mentioned by me, by Mr. Black, of this place, Mr. Loomis, of Ohio, and Mr. Robert Wickliffe, Jr. of Kentucky, the Private Secretary of the President.

Mrs. Harrison and Mr. Copeland, the nephew of the President, are at the Exchange.

BROWNSVILLE, Pa. Feb. 1st, 1841.

Gen. Harrison reached here to night about 11 o'clock. Before I proceed to enumerate the circumstances attending the landing of the President elect at this place, I will give you a brief sketch of what took place this morning, prior to our embarkation from Pittsburgh, and our progress up the river of the Monongahela. Early in the morning, before sunrise, the cannon and roar of artillery were heard in every part of Pittsburgh. The whole town, before 9 o'clock, was in motion. The military *corps* exhibited a most splendid appearance. The front of the Pittsburgh Hotel (conducted by the enterprising and accommodating Major Issa, an old soldier under Gen. Harrison, and a thoroughgoing whig,) was crowded with individuals who had collected together, to take leave of the President of the people. The General having left the Hotel, to pay one or two visits, to one or two valued friends, shortly returned, when the most enthusiastic cheering commenced. Some six thousand persons stood before the Hotel. The General, in obedience to the request of his enlightened auditory, appeared before them, and made a few eloquent remarks—in his usual felicitous style, characterized by his usual vigor of thought and closeness of observation. Having concluded these remarks, the committee of arrangements intimated to the vast assemblage, that the General would move onwards to the steamer Loyal Hanna, which had been prepared for his transportation to Brownsville. In a short time an immense concourse appeared on the levee, although it was raining and snowing immoderately.—He delivered them a farewell address in the most touching and affectionate manner.—The military companies accompanied him to this place. We left Pittsburgh with hearts grateful for the homage which the citizens had manifested for our old chief;—we left the beautiful and fascinating daughters of that city, who evinced such deep regard for the favorite of the people. The hospitable roofs—the splendid entertainments of the citizens of Pittsburgh will long be remembered.

As we ascended the river every demonstration of respect was tendered the General, and the highest degree of enthusiasm displayed. On reaching Elizabeth, we found an immense crowd on the banks of the river, ready to receive the General.—At the warm salutations of his friends, he tendered his kind regards. A numerous collection of ladies were present to welcome him to the town. He received them with that warmth and cordiality of feeling, for which he is so distinguished. At Williamsport he was also received with every degree of attention. On reaching Belle Vernon, a beautiful village immediately on the banks of the river we discovered that a portion of it was brilliantly illuminated. Mr. [illegible] gratuitously and [illegible] tained his dwelling in a most splendid manner, in honor of the President elect. A few miles from this place, another dwelling was in a state of brilliant illumination—Mr. Riggins, a whig of fifteen years standing. We at length reached this place. We found two thousand individuals at 11 o'clock at night, to welcome the General, and to tender to him their hearty congratulations. At this place, he received the visits of numerous citizens. They soon dispersed—upon the promise of the committee that in the morning the General would receive them with pleasure. Great enthusiasm pervades this section of the State.

I forgot to mention that a committee was sent from this place to meet us on our way up the river. The steamer Montgomery we met at the bridge and lashed her to the Loyal Hanna. The Montgomery had aboard a number of enthusiastic Whigs. The Hon. Harmar Denny and the Hon. J. Lawrence accompanied the General to this place.—Gen. Harrison expects to leave here about 10 o'clock to-morrow, for Union Town, at which place he will spend to morrow. On Wednesday he will leave for Baltimore.—He is in fine spirits, and his mind is as vigorous as ever.

TUESDAY, Feb. 2.

On this day, Tuesday, the 2d, we reach Union Town, Pennsylvania. The concourse, as you may well conceive, was immense, as this is the largest portion of the country from which the old soldiers volunteered their services under General Harrison, to defend the Northwestern frontier.—The old soldiers here, without any exception, made great sacrifices to meet the General, and the friendly and cordial manner in which he has greeted them uniformly, I am sure, will endear his elevated virtues to their memory. The assemblage at Union Town was immense, upwards of fifteen hundred is the usual estimate. The General's head quarters was at the Clinton House, kept by the worthy and accommodating proprietar, Mr. Byers. At this place he addressed himself to day to a numerous auditory. To say that it was eloquent and able would be faint praise. It was a masterly exposition of the general principles upon which our Republican Government was founded, and a luminous analysis of constitutional law. As an evidence of the general ability of his gigantic effort, I will remark, that he satisfied even his enemies, as regards his views of the powers of the Executive. That according to the views of the present Executive, it was omnipotent. Such omnipotency he viewed as obnoxious to democratic principles, and highly pernicious to our liberties. He said it ought to be controlled, but, in its exercise, he should himself be careful not to overstep its legitimate powers, and thus prove himself unworthy of the confidence reposed in him by the people. He said he was elevated to power by the people, and not by the wily politician or corrupt demagogue—but by the honest yeomanry of the land. To-day, the President elect is occupied in receiving the visits of his political friends.—The Hon. Andrew Stewart is here, evincing great delight at the triumph of the party, and the high spirits of the General.—He is marked in his attentions to the old chief.

In conclusion, I will say, that Pennsylvania has exhibited great enthusiasm in our progress through the State, more so, if possible, than the State of Ohio. To her much is due, and I am sure the liberal minded of the Whig party accord to her every praise, which magnanimous efforts never fail to receive, and a generous public never fail to acknowledge.

In my last letter, I forgot to mention that the General is accompanied by Mr. A. Irwine and Mr. Findley.

From the Correspondence of the Nat. Intel.

FREDERICK CITY, SAT. MORNING, FEB. 6.

Gen. Harrison arrived here last evening, about half past seven o'clock, in Mr. Stockton's splendid line of stages. The coach occupied by the President elect was specially built and decorated for this occasion. It was named "The President," and upon its panels were beautifully painted devices and representations of the military events of his life.

There were four stages in the line from Brownsville, called, in the order of their procession, "The President," "North Bend," "The Broad Seal," and "Mad Anthony." You may thus form some idea of the cortege.

Gen. Harrison was accompanied to this place by Colonels Chambers and Todd, his gallant aids during the war of 1812; and also by Mr. Robert Wickliffe, Jr. of Kentucky, besides two or three grandsons whom he has about placing at school in Virginia.

On reaching Dorsey's City Hotel, the street was thronged with countless numbers from the adjoining neighborhood, who greeted the old patriot with shouts which made this goodly city ring again. The windows opposite the hotel were brilliantly illuminated, and all around betokened joy and exultation.

The General is looking remarkably well, and has borne the fatigue of travelling and "shaking hands" (which he complains of more than all) with great good humor.—To day he will see and receive the congratulations of the Whigs of the Catoctin and its fertile neighborhood; and at 10 o'clock the committee from Baltimore, consisting of Judge Hanson, Z. C. Lee, John P. Kennedy, A. Bradford, and N. Poe, who arrived here last evening, will take charge of him, and proceed, in a car prepared for the occasion, to the Monumental City, where a *tremendous welcome* awaits him.

Messrs. Hyatt, Kirkwood, and Lenox are also here from your city, to join in the escort.

This hasty sketch I send you, as it may interest your readers. It comes from a friend and brother Whig of Frederick.

BALTIMORE FEBRUARY 6, 1841.
SATURDAY NIGHT, 9 *o'clock.*

I have great pleasure in announcing to you that General HARRISON safely arrived in this city, as I informed you that he would do, between three and four o'clock this afternoon. His public *entree* into Baltimore was indeed, as I anticipated in my former letter, "a most cordial welcome from the citizens of Baltimore generally."

The PRESIDENT ELECT passed to the most direct line from the Frost street upper depot, along Baltimore street, to Barnum's City Hotel. He was conveyed in an open carriage, and, as he passed along, rose, uncovered, and gracefully bowed to ladies, who, with waving handkerchiefs, banners, and hands, greeted him from a thousand windows and elevated stands, the People all the while—a dense, enthusiastic, and jubilant mass of human beings—rending the air with ten thousand acclamations until the President elect alighted from his carriage at the City Hotel. Here again, after a few minutes' pause and rest, the People being greatly augmented in number, (all the streets and alleys leading towards Barnum's pouring their thousands into the congregated mass,) the air resounded with the most joyous acclamations, which greeted the venerable appearance of the President elect as he stepped forward on the platform in front of the Hotel to make his acknowledgments to the People, and receive the congratulatory address, which was delivered to him by C. F. MAYER, Esq. one of the Committee of Arrangements and Reception. Of that address, I regret to say that, although occupying a near position to the speaker, I was unable to hear more than two or three words, owing chiefly to the great pressure of the crowd and the confusion which arose from the impending danger of many persons being trodden down or crushed to death. Escaping, I scarcely know how, from the threatening danger, I took my stand on the opposite side of the square, where I had the pleasure of hearing (so clear and distinct was the enunciation of the speaker) Gen. HARRISON respond, in a brief and happy manner, to the address of Mr. MAYER; and, after thanking him and the assembled multitude for their kind demonstrations of respect, he intimated his intention of addressing them on Monday next, at such time and place as the Committee of Arrangements might be pleased to designate. Hereupon the immense crowd of delighted citizens, after vehement and deafening applause quietly and speedily dispersed, and went away to their respective homes or occupations. It was, I assure you, a happy *denouement* and deliverance to many who were in great danger from the pressure of the crowd immediately in front of the platform, that the President elect did not address the multitude at any length this afternoon. Had it been otherwise, I fear that some lives would have been lost. Indeed, if, as I cannot but suspect, it was the consideration of Gen. HARRISON, who must have seen from the platform the uncomfortable and dangerous condition of the moving and suffering mass below, prompted him to withhold his remarks until another day, *that no person might be hurt through eagerness to see and hear him*, it afforded a strong proof of his presence of mind and kindness of feeling.

But it is time to conclude. You may expect the President elect, with the Baltimore Committee of Reception and Arrangement, in a special car, next Tuesday morning.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL HARRISON.

The President Elect of the United States reached the City yesterday by the morning train of Cars from Baltimore, between eleven and 12 o'clock.

The arrangements for his reception, made by the City Committee and heretofore announced, were carried out as fully as the very inclement state of the weather permitted, (snow falling heavily all the time.) The attendance, indeed, of citizens from the City and other parts of the District, was much larger than could have been anticipated under such unfavorable circumstances, and proved the intense desire universally felt to behold and hail the man of the People. The procession formed at the City Hall, though marching four abreast, extended nearly from the Hall to Pennsylvania avenue. On the arrival of the cars, the rush to the doors of the railroad depot, by the multitude not in procession, was so overwhelming that it was found impossible to go through the ceremony of the address there, and the General was immediately conducted, through double lines of citizens, to the City Hall, where Mr. Seaton, Mayor of the City, addressed him as follows:

"In obedience, sir, to the wishes of my fellow-citizens of Washington, I beg leave to offer to you, in their name, a cordial and heartfelt welcome to the Metropolis of the Union. They could not have assigned me a duty more gratifying to my own feelings, or one which I should be more proud to perform.

"As there was no portion of the American People who had so deep a stake in the issue of the late Presidential Election as the inhabitants of this city, there was no portion of them who felt a deeper solicitude in the event of it, or a more sincere and grateful joy at its glorious results.

"Although the peculiar subjects of Federal legislation, and at the mercy, as it were, of the Federal rulers, the people of this city yet dared to think for themselves, and publicly to avow their disapproval of the measures of the Administration; they dared to invoke their countrymen throughout the Union to rise up and rescue the Government from the hands of those who had abused their trust, and whose rule had proved so disastrous to the public weal.

"For exercising this sacred right—a right inseparable from every just notion of republican liberty—a right never questioned but by tyrants, and surrendered but by slaves; for exercising this free American privilege, they have been subjected to indignities and oppressions which put to shame the most flagrant of those acts of British oppression which impelled our fathers to take up arms. Still, undismayed by the menaces of power, and undubbed by injustice, the people of Washington shrank not from their duty. They continued to assert the free right of opinion and of speech, to proclaim their own wrongs and those of their country, and to bear testimony against the incompetency and unfaithfulness of the public rulers; and they have the proud satisfaction of believing that their voice was not altogether unheard in the awakening of their countrymen to a sense of the public danger and to the necessity of a change in the Executive Government.

"Eleven years ago, sir, you returned to this city from an honorable and important trust abroad, the first victim of a remorseless political proscription, till then unknown to our history. You now come at the call of your country, to take the place of those who proscribed you, and to occupy the elevated station which was prostituted to your persecution—thus signally rebuking an intolerance alien to the spirit of liberty, and furnishing an example of retributive justice honorable to our republican institutions, and cheering to the friends of free Government.

"The necessity of reform is inscribed on every lineament of the National Administration; and you, sir, have been chosen by your country the honored instrument of that reform; in you the hopes of the nation are now centred—hopes, indeed made bright by undoubting confidence.

"Happily, sir, in your known character and past history, we have every guaranty for a faithful, wise, and honest administration of the public affairs; and we have only to pray that it may prove as happy for yours personally, as we are confident it will be advantageous for our common country.

"In the name of my fellow citizens, I make you welcome to the city of your official residence."

[The Mayor concluded by tendering to the General the hospitalities of the city, and said he should be happy, whenever he pleased, to conduct him to the quarters provided for his accommodation.]

To this Address General Harrison, replied, briefly, but well. He said that a long and intimate acquaintance with the citizens of Washington had left him no room to doubt a reception, from the Mayor and those whom he represented, as cordial as that which he now experienced. Whatever difficulties he might encounter in the administration of the Government of the Union, he said he had a most pleasing anticipation of happiness in his social relations for the time which he might reside amongst them.

With respect to the unpropitious circumstances of the affairs of the District, to which the Mayor had alluded in his Address, Gen. H., said, whatever they might be, he begged him to believe that no motive was wanting to induce him, by all the legal means within his power, to contribute to their improvement or reformation.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

COUNTERFEITERS.

The Wabash (In.) Courier of the 23rd ultimo, describes as follows a counterfeit which had just appeared in that place, and which it says, is not noted in any of the Detectors. $10 Note of the Bank of Virginia, Branch at Norfolk, payable to W. B. Lamb, dated Richmond, March, 1830; letter D, No. 6,850. The Cashier's name, W. Dandridge, and the President's, J. Brockenbrough, are both engraved. The engraving of the bill is very badly executed, particularly the heads of Washington and Franklin; paper light and thin, and altogether a clumsy imitation of the genuine.

Weight of Military Men.—The following memorandum was found a number of years ago in a pocket book of an officer of the Massachusetts line:

AUGUST, 19, 1783.

Weighed at the scales at West Point.

General Washington,	209 lbs.
General Lincoln,	224 do.
General Knox,	286 do.
General Huntingdon,	132 do.
General Creaton,	166 do.
Colonel Swift,	219 do.
Colonel Michael Jackson,	252 do.
Colonel Henry Jackson,	238 do.
Lt. Col. Huntingdon,	232 do.
Lt. Col. Cobb,	186 do.
Lt. Col. Humphreys,	221 do.

We are taken a little aback at finding these old heroes to have been of such solid flesh. We glean a mite of comfort, however, from Gen. Huntingdon, who was of 132 lbs. weight—just the thing. But if there is any one prepared to invent a mode of fattening *small* men into *great* ones, we would be happy to see him or hear, as the case may be.

Steel Ore—Important Discovery.—In the town of Duane, Franklin county, New York is a vein of magnetic oxide, distinguished from the other minerals of that region by its capacity of yielding, directly from the process of smelting, a substance possessing all the physical and chemical properties of manufactured steel. From this analysis, it appears that the steel properties of the substance resulting from smelting of this mineral are inherent, and not the result of any new or peculiar process or assay.—*Raleigh Star.*

What next?—Quite a novelty may be seen at Mr. Hewitt's Music Saloon, in Chesnut, near Eighth street, (Philadelphia,) being *an Automaton Lady Minstrel*, the invention of Mr. Coleman, the well known Professor of the Accordian. She is so constructed as to play with either the accordian or guitar, in a most beautiful manner. The motion of respiration is admirably imitated. At the commencement of a performance she bows gracefully, and while playing bents time with her foot. With this figure may be seen a new invention of Mr. C.'s called the *Æolian Lute* an improvement on the Accordian, and producing tones of great delicacy and beauty. Why, we suppose, they will make a *man* next.

Old Parr.—This celebrated man lived to the age of *one hundred and fifty years.* During that period he enjoyed perfect health. In his young days he laid down certain excellent and concise rules, to which he always adhered. The health that he enjoyed, and the great age to which he lived, conclusively show their value. "*Keep,*" says he, "*your head cool by temperance, your feet warm by exercise. RISE EARLY, go to bed soon. Never eat till you are hungry; never drink but when Nature requires it.*" These words speak volumes.

Harry and cunning are the apprentices of Despatch and Skill; but neither of them ever learn their master's trade.

A CARD.

To the Editors of the Richmond Whig:

I have to say to the Editors of the Richmond Whig, in response to their editorial of February 2, headed with my name and based upon articles in the Globe of Thursday and in the Enquirer of Saturday, that I am now engaged in writing out my remarks on the Treasury note bill, delivered in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the 27th, 29th, and 29th days of January; that I shall report the exact words I uttered as nearly as they can be recollected—there being no reporter's notes of the third day's continuation of the speech; and the speech shall be published as soon as it is written and can find space in the Intelligencer.

When published, it will speak for itself, and show whether I have departed in the least from the positions I have heretofore occupied, and whether now I do not stand upon the only ground which can be occupied by the *Republican portion of the Whig party* in Virginia and throughout the Union.

On the subjects of *distribution* and of *duties upon silks and wines*—in my opposition to the proposition *either to raise the Tariff for the purpose of distributing the revenue from the public lands, or to empty an empty treasury by distributing the revenue from lands in order to make a pretext for raising the Tariff*—I presume I will not find "*many*" of my "*warmest political friends,*" among *my good constituents* at least to differ with me. And as this opposition of mine to these measures has been backed and concurred in generally by the speech and votes, made and recorded this day, of Senator Rives, who "has just taken his seat," newly stamped "by authority" of the Whigs of the Virginia Legislature, and of all the Whig presses of Virginia—yourselves especially—I hope I will not "find *many* to dissent *from him* of his warmest political friends," even at Richmond.

The little anxiety of *my friends* will soon be relieved. One sentiment I must add—that it is equally weak in a public man to be deterred from doing what he thinks right *either by the denunciation of friends or by the "delight" of foes.* I shall hold on to the *true faith*, and by my fruits I hope to be known. But all *our friends* had better "*pause to see the speeches in full.*" In the mean time, I am your obedient servant.

HENRY A. WISE.

Washington, Feb. 2, 1841.

BRITISH MODESTY.

We take the following extract from the Colonial Magazine, for January, published in London. If, as is thought, it expresses the views of Lord Palmerston, it is important. We are now, it seems, to be intimidated into concession to the entire claims of the British. Possibly the delay in the negociation of the Boundary question is improved in the preparation of the squadron alluded to. Shall we see only when the fleet is in view?

From the Colonial Magazine for Jan. 1841.

Article—AMERICA.

"It is our duty to settle at once the boundary question. We are now maintaining a large and expensive army in Canada and New Brunswick; let a powerful squadron of ships of the line, heavy frigates, steam ships, and bomb vessels, be ordered to rendezvous in Halifax at the opening of the navigation in spring, and measures be, in the mean time, taken, through our Minister at Washington, declare, peremptorily, that the boundary must be fixed within a given time. As the Americans are always so ready to take advantage of the imagined difficulties of England, let us not lose the opportune period for the claiming and establishing of rights, which have been *fraudulently* withheld."—*Madisonian.*

An Extraordinary Character.—The late Nicholas Girod, a wealthy citizen of New Orleans, who died recently in that city, without relatives, left, it was supposed, no bequest, either to charitable institutions or to personal friends. The Picayune says:—"By a singular and unexpected event, it seems an entirely new turn is given to this affair. When the effects of Mr. Girod were sold, after his death, Mr. Dejoux, auctioneer, bought an old desk which had been used by the deceased for many years. On examination, secret drawers were discovered in the desk, containing, as we understand, not only specie to a considerable amount, but negotiable notes and *bonds* or due bills to individuals, charitable associations, &c. Among them there is one to the First Municipality for $150,000, and an other giving $50,000 to each of the Orphan Asylums, Charity Hospitals, &c. We were much pleased also to learn that our estimable fellow citizen, Denis Prieur, has been remembered to the tune of $40,000 and our Attorney General, E. Mazureau, to that of $20,000.

In the annals of Louisiana the name of Girod will now associate, as it should, with those of Povdras and Milne, leading benefactors, whose deeds are far more enviable than any that Alexander or Napoleon ever left for posterity to admire.

WHO IS HE?

The Rochester Daily Democrat of Wednesday, has the following paragraph headed *poverty.* A landlord placed in the hands of one of our city constables yesterday a distress warrant, with orders to distrain on the goods of one of his tenants. The officer visited the premises and found a woman with her six children hovering over a few brands of fire, without a mouthful of victuals in the house at that time, nor had they had any the day previous. One child had sat scraping with his fingers an iron vessel, in which something had once been cooked.—They were, literally speaking, starving!—The officer gave them some money for their immediate relief, and departed, of course, without accomplishing the errand on which he set out. Who is the landlord—the miserable wretch.

Cold in the West.—A letter to a gentleman now in this city states that, on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, the 16th, 17th, and 18th ultimo, the thermometer stood at *twenty degrees below zero*, at Fayette, Missouri.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

The Legislature of Mississippi have resolved that the second paragraph of the Governor's message, charging the legislature with a violation of the spirit and letter of the constitution, is impertinent and in contempt of the dignity and privileges of the house, and deserves its censure. We append two resolutions.

Resolved, That the said second paragraph of the Governor's message will not be received and considered by this house as a part of his annual communication.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished to his Excellency, J. G. M'Nutt, Governor of the State of Mississippi, in reproof of his arrogance in presuming to lecture the members of this house upon their past acts.

The Versatility of Fortune.—The tendency of our Republican institutions to scatter accumulated wealth, and prevent the perpetuity of a great moneyed power in the same family, has often been remarked upon. The children of the man who is now at the upmost round of fortune's ladder may soon be at the foot, and the beggar of to day may be the rich man of to-morrow. We have in our mind two striking examples of this versatility of fortune. We well recollect the appearance of two youths some thirty five or forty years ago, both of about the same age, but moving in the two extremes of society. The one was a poor, ragged boy, the son of humble parents, his father laboring at precarious occupation, and the son to all appearance destined never to rise above the station of his father.—The other was a dashing, gay young fellow, moving in the first circles, his father a wealthy and extensive merchant, and proud, apparently, against the shafts adversity.—The former has carved out for himself a fortune, by industry and perseverance, and does business as a merchant on his own capital; while the latter is destitute of every thing, and has become the inmate of an alms house.

These are by no means solitary cases.—Every man who has lived a score or two of years can call to mind similar instances. Indeed, we can scarcely name more than one or two of our many opulent merchants who have inherited any considerable portion of their wealth; nearly all of them have risen from humble life, and, by preserving industry, intelligence, and indomitable energy, have been the architects of their own fortunes. And yet these are the men whom envious demagogues are perpetually stigmatizing as purse proud aristocrats; as though the possession of wealth, acquired by slow and laborious processes, and which must inevitably be parcelled out into several portions after the decease of its possessors, were fraught with all the evils of the hereditary aristocracies of the old world!—*Salem Gaz.*

☞ A preacher who had been a printer is said to have concluded a sermon thus: "youth may be compared to a capitol, manhood to a corinthian, old age to a colon, to which death puts a period. This is almost equal to a lawyer, who turned preacher, and commenced his prayer, "may it please your honour."—*Highland Messenger.*

Charlotte:

Thursday, February 25, 1841.

☞ The citizens generally are notified that Monday next is the day for the election of Commissioners. All interested will attend and select such individuals as they in their wisdom think best.

GEN. EDNEY.

From letters received from the General by his friends, we learn that owing to his circumstances and interest, he has declined being again a candidate for Congress.

WHIG CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.

The Whigs of this district will with pleasure, see the result of the public meeting held in this place on the 23d instant. Col. D. M. Barringer received the nomination without a dissenting voice. Col. Barringer, we believe, will accept the nomination, and exert his able and vigorous powers in the promotion of the Whig cause. So far as our intercourse has been extended among the citizens of the District, the nomination has been received with applause and cordial satisfaction. Now Whigs, be up and acting; let it not be said that we slumber upon our oars, when rocks are around and the storm gathering.

VIRGINIA SENATOR.

On the 3d of March, both houses of the Virginia Legislature have agreed to go into an election for Senator of the United States, to fill the vacancy that will occur on the 4th of March, by the expiration of the term of Mr. Roane. The Senate of Virginia is equally divided, 16 whigs and 16 Locos; owing to the want of a majority of Whigs in that body, the locofocos have been able to prevent an election taking place. When the house sent up a resolution to the Senate proposing a certain day for the election, the locofoco Senators would not agree; the consequence has been the neglect of fulfilling a constitutional obligation. But it seems that some of the Van Buren party could not resist the appeals of patriotism and justice any longer. When the vote was taken upon the indefinite postponement of the resolution agreeing to an election, several voted against it. The day was finally named as the 3d.

THE CABINET.

This fruitful source of conjecture and speculation is now taken away; we have the matter reduced to a certainty. Gen. Harrison has drawn around him an assemblage of talents and ability, never excelled since we have been a free people; from their character we may expect the affairs of the Government to be managed for the good of the whole people, and not in accordance with the miserable species of party dictation which has been the characteristic of Van Buren's administration. As usual, the Locofocos are busily engaged in finding fault with the appointments. They have raised the cry of "Abolition," with now and then a yelp of "Federalist," by way of variety. Gen. Harrison has appointed men whose ability and worth will ensure the proper performance of their duties, so yelp on locos, Gen. Harrison and the people disregard your barking.

☞ Wherever the bastard democracy of Van Buren, Kendall, & Co, prevails, use every means employed to perpetuate its existence, influence, and ruinous tendency: its supporters stop at nothing, false or base, to deceive the public mind. The great art of its friends consists in alarming the wolf in the sheep-fold—robber on the highway—fire in the city, in short, the cry must suit the place. Richie, the *Expunged*, from the south of the Potomac, cries *abolition*, and all over the country his little brazen echoes answer abolition, and when the fight begins—up goes the bag of wind and then such cutting and slashing—the rock with ink, blue and black—types flow beneath the weight of diabolical attempts of southern men against the south, and against southern men—all is uproar and confusion among the valiant loco foco knights of the quill. By and by, some more penetrating "follower" discovers that the Whigs intend to create a "tariff or protection;" his ire becomes ungovernable, and he bursts forth in a fit of the most excruciating indignation against the hallucination of his distempered brain; spouts the most pathetic, flow mellifluous from his lips against the Protean monster, in behalf of the people—the dear people—the kind and loving people—the poor misled people, who generously cut their locofoco leading string, and in a moment of reflection, voted for Gen. Harrison against the will and wishes of their Locofoco guardians and protectors! What an awful "catastrophe" in the history of the [illegible]

GEN. HARRISON.

Twelve years ago, he silently turned his lonely way to North Bend—the first victim of Gen. Jackson's proscription. He had been appointed by Mr. Adams, Minister to Columbia, at that time under the rule of Bolivar. While acting as Minister, he wrote his famous letter to Bolivar. Jackson wielded the besom of proscription, and Gen. Harrison fell—but while he was glutting his vengeance against that war-worn veteran, little did he imagine that the same slighted individual, would grace the chair he then occupied—little did he expect that in twelve short years, millions of freemen would by their united voices, proclaim him President. But this has come to pass: Jackson has lived to behold the slighted, the slandered and abused Harrison, received with demonstrations of joy and confidence wherever his path has led him; thus the deep-mouthed cannon have reverberated from hill to hill—thousands of happy faces have come out to welcome and greet him on his passage. How mortifying it must be to the old Hero—the toothless lion, to behold the shade of his vanished power—to feel his influence gone and his words set at nought by the American people.

☞ A certain *dyspeptic* correspondent of Bobby's famous "Lincoln Republican," has made an attempt to be witty at our expense, and to do the *cretur* justice, he succeeded so admirably that for the space of half an hour after the arrival of that fun engendering and wit distributing paper, burdened with its precious treasure, the *sensitive, intelligent, and intellectual* locos about this place, were thrown into such *cachinatory* convulsions as to cause divers accidents and disasters. One little fellow, (a locofoco) was so titillated with the ebullition of wit displayed by that *nice* young man, "T. M. B." that his muscular convulsions became so tremendous, as to split his coat tail into tatters! Even a dejected and forlorn office-holder, whose antipathy to the ides of March is equal to that a hydrophobic patient entertains against water, was seen to *smile* quite perceptibly—"a change came over the *spirit* of his——face—the muscles relaxed and a gleam of hope quivered there a moment and—all was dark. But the most peculiar and singular property of the communication was, the remarkable effect it had upon the paper: no sooner was the envelope torn from it, than an universal visibility spread like contagion from loco to loco.—Now, a grave question may arise from this fact, which may give philosophers some trouble—namely, whether a correspondent, whose organs of cachinnation are always in a state of activity, can sympathetically produce the same effect upon others, by merely signing himself "T. M. B." alias Dr. McGoucon.

Bobby, can't you help "T. M. B." who appeals so touchingly to you for assistance in behalf of his loco foco brethren? Recollect Mr. Hampton's gun is not cocked or primed; then to save your friends from "this destructive twaddleism that is, like a tornado sweeping every vestige of democracy from our once happy country," help! help! for God's sake help!

Cannot "T. M. B." give us another "*worm* and *hornet*" story? The world will *feel* acutely the *loss*, should you suffer your rare and *delectable* talents to lie rusting: so, mend your pen, scratch your *head*, *look wise*, flourish you *cane*, forget your *dyspepsia*, and try it again; and the way you will give many a maiden the heart ache will be absolutely excruciating!

WAR IN EUROPE.

After the overthrow of Napoleon, the "pacification of Paris" took place in 1815; since that period the world has enjoyed 25 years of comparative repose from legalized murder and rapine; but this repose cannot always continue; the history of mankind exhibits the startling fact, that man will butcher his fellow man and reduce to slavery his fellow creatures, when ambition prompts and power ensures success. Since the general disbanding of the Powers of Europe, Greece has thrown off the yoke of Turkish bondage and emerged from Moslem tyranny by a desperate and sanguinary struggle. Poland, the land of the brave Kosciusko, and the home of the gallant and chivalrous, made an ineffectual attempt to burst the galling bands of Russian tyranny from her vitals; but the brave sons of her soil sunk beneath the strong arm of the despot? thousands of her inhabitants whose noble hearts once beat high with the aspirations of freedom, now whiten with their bones the plains of Warsaw; thousands whose spirits would not yield to the tyrant's sway, now groan in degradation and slavery in the cold and cheerless climes of Siberia. Belgium has also been the theatre of a short conflict between the French and William, King of Holland. The Courts of France and England decreed the surrender of the Belgic province, to constitute a kingdom for the use and benefit of Leopold. The King of Holland dared to disobey their mandates; to enforce compliance, France marched an army of 100,000 men to Antwerp, and in a short time the citadel was in ruins; William was forced to yield the point, which he did with all the philosophy of a Dutchman. Portugal has felt the scourge of intestine war and commotion, Don Miguel desired the crown, and Don Pedro refused to let him take it; both appealed to the sword and the result like all such matters, was in favor of the strongest. Spain, that haughty, ignorant and bigoted nation, has also come in for a share of family jars, within her borders blood has flowed profusely to settle rival claims to the crown. But all these have been but petty fightings—blood will be poured out and life sacrificed on a large scale—nation will be arranged against nation and empire against empire.

The elements of a terrible convulsion appear in abundance. England by her arrogance and disregard of the rights of other nations, has engendered a spirit of hostility to her throughout Europe, which will break out sooner or later. The rapid extension of her possessions and power is another cause of jealousy to the civilized world; if she be regardless of the interests and honor of other nations in her present state, what will she be when she has grasped the world? self-preservation is the first law of nature, and nations act upon this principle like individuals.

But to return home, will the United States much longer submit to be trampled upon? Shall we forever sit beneath the taunts and insults of British pride and power? When our rights are infringed and the honor of our republic violated shall it all terminate in useless negotiation and empty words?

PUBLIC MEETING.

At a meeting of the Whig citizens of Lincoln, Mecklenburg and Cabarrus Counties, held pursuant to advertisement, in the Village of Charlotte, on Tuesday the 23rd day of February 1841, to nominate a candidate to represent the 11th Congressional District in the Congress of the United States,

William Lee Davidson, Esq., of Mecklenburg, was called to the Chair, and Jas. T. Alexander of Lincoln appointed Secretary.

The business of the meeting being stated, it was unanimously Resolved, That Daniel Moreau Barringer, Esq. of Cabarrus, from his high standing and republican principles, is entitled to the confidence of this District, and that he be nominated as the republican candidate for Congress.

Upon motion, James R. Dodge of Lincoln, James Porter of Mecklenburg, and Wm. S. Harris of Cabarrus, were appointed a Committee to communicate this nomination to Mr. Barringer.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Whig papers of Lincoln, Mecklenburg and Salisbury.

WM. L. DAVIDSON, *Ch'n.*
JAS. T. ALEXANDER, *Sec'y.*

THE CABINET.

It is of necessity that the President Elect should, some days before he enters on the duties of his high office, make selections of persons to fill the chief Executive Departments of Government. From information, which we presume may be relied on, we have the pleasure of being able to inform our readers that, in all probability, the Cabinet of the new President, so far as depends upon him, will be thus composed:

Secretary of State—Daniel Webster, of the State of Massachusetts.

Secretary of the Treasury—Thomas Ewing, of the State of Ohio.

Secretary of War—John Bell, of the State of Tennessee.

Secretary of the Navy—George E. Badger, of the State of North Carolina.

Postmaster General—Francis Granger, of the State of New York.

Attorney General—J. J. Crittendon, of the State of Kentucky.

We anticipate the warm approbation of a great majority of the People of the United States of these selections, and of the aggregate result. In some cases, doubtless, choice has been difficult, where many were thought worthy; but out of the abundant materials before him, it cannot be denied that the President will have formed a Cabinet remarkably strong in talent, character, and the possession of the public confidence.

It is an old observation that the head of a Government usually shows how much wisdom and discretion he possesses by the choice of ministers and agents. Tried by this received standard, the new elected President has, in this first act of his official duties, well justified that great measure of favor which he has received from the People.—*Nat. Intel.*

From the Richmond Whig.

GEN. HARRISON AT THE READING ROOM.

General Harrison, yesterday, visited the Coffee House to exchange salutations with his fellow-citizens. He was greeted by a large crowd, but so great was the multitude that it soon became evident that all could not singly be introduced to him and enjoy the pleasure of hearing him converse. It was therefore proposed that he should address the crowd in the street.

He spoke some 20 minutes with a clear and distinct voice, and in an animated strain. He referred to the great cardinal principles of his political creed, and then noticed a few of the numerous charges, which had been made against him. He had been called an Abolitionist, he said. In one sense, as he had told his friends in Baltimore, he was an Abolitionist. He was in favor of emancipating the officeholders, and restoring them to the rights of citizenship. He would absolve them from the revolting master which they have been groaning for years. He would have them to speak and to act up to the dictates of their conscience, as he would have all others. He would break the bandages which bound them, and set them free.—To this extent, and to this extent only, was he an Abolitionist.

Whilst uttering these sentiments, his countenance wore a playful smile, but suddenly it assumed a sterner cast, as with increased energy of manner and voice, he inquired: "But how could a Virginian, who sees in every thing around him, the reminiscences of his youth, be an Abolitionist? How could a Virginian, born and bred on the lower James River, and in a house noted for some memorable incidents in our revolutionary struggle, be an Abolitionist? How could a Virginian, whose sires received many distinguished tokens of confidence and esteem at the hands of this virtuous old Commonwealth, be an Abolitionist? How could a Virginian be so irreverent to the sacred ashes of his honoured ancestors, as to be an Abolitionist? Could such a Virginian be called an Abolitionist by another Virginian, and that other a true-hearted Virginian, and sound to the core? The thing was impossible. The bosom could not be free from taint that harboured such a suspicion.

He said he had not given pledges and promises before the election, because such a precedent was calculated to produce mischief, and to confer the Presidency upon men of *promises* instead of men of *performances*. But now that he was no more a candidate for the suffrages of the people, and could not be affected by their votes, he had no hesitation in declaring, what had ever been his feelings, his steadfast devotion to the rights and interests of his native State. In this connexion, he adverted to the heavy debt of gratitude which had been imposed upon him by the generous support which he had received from his adopted State, Ohio, the young giant, Indiana, and noble Kentucky, which had honoured him with citizenship, although he had never lived within her borders.—But all this did not efface from his mind what was due to his venerated mother.

He alluded to the report of Mr. Granger being an Abolitionist. He said he had never been so foolish as to ask him whether he was an Abolitionist or not—knowing, as he did, his public life and history. But Mr. Granger had come to him the day before he left Washington, and told him that an article in a Richmond paper, which admitted the possibility of his being an Abolitionist, had just fallen under his eye. He (Mr. G.) desired him (Gen. H.) when he got to Richmond to say to the Editors of that paper, that he was not only no Abolitionist, but he should expect Gen. H. to evict him from office should he ever become one.

When the General concluded, he was urged to "go on"—but he begged to be excused, believing he could better promote the wishes of his friends by "going on," this day two weeks, with the principles he had avowed.

The address throughout commanded profound silence, and has elicited commendations, both for its substance and taste, from all who heard it.

RESCINDING THE "EXPUNGE."

Last Monday, in the Senate of the United States, Mr. Bayard of Delaware, acting under instructions from his noble little State, gave notice that at the next session of Congress he should move resolutions for rescinding the "Expunge" of the Senate Journal inflicted some years ago to gratify the pride of Jackson. We feel a little regret at this movement of Mr. Bayard, for we wished Virginia to have the honor of leading the way in the good work and Wm. C. Rives to be the organ of her commands, believing the duty would be as agreeable to him as honorable to Virginia. But, Virginia losing the honor of leading the van in the proposed attack upon the Expunge, one of the remaining monuments of Man-Worship, none deserve the post more than Delaware, the Platea of the Confederacy.—*Richmond Whig.*

EXAMINATION OF THE ELECTORAL VOTES.

Wednesday being the day appointed for the official examination of the votes for President and Vice President of the United States, the two Houses proceeded at twelve o'clock to the execution of the order in regard to it, adopted on the 2d inst.

A message having been received by the Senate, that the House of Representatives was ready to receive them, the Senators preceded by the Vice President, the Sergeant-at-Arms of the two Houses, the Secretary and his assistants, went to the Hall, and took the seats provided for them on the right of the Chair. They were received by the members standing. The Vice President was conducted to the Chair as presiding officer of the meeting,—the Speaker occupying a seat on his left. Mr. Preston, the teller on the part of the Senate and Messrs. Cushing and John W. Jones the tellers on the part of the House, took the places assigned to them at the Clerk's table.

The Senators and Representatives being seated, the Vice President proceeded to open the packets addressed to him containing the votes of the different States. These having been read at length by the tellers, and complete lists having been made, the Vice President then rose and announced the following result:

Whole number of votes for President,	294
Of which William Henry Harrison received	234
Martain Van Buren	60

He therefore declared William Henry Harrison, of Ohio, duly elected President of the United States for four years from the 4th of March, 1841.

Whole number of votes for Vice President, 294.

Of which John Tyler, of Va., received	234
Richard M. Johnson, of Ky.	48
Littleton W. Tazewell, of Va	11
James K. Polk, of Tenn.	1

He therefore declared John Tyler, of Va., duly elected Vice President of the United States for four years from the 4th of March, 1841.

After this announcement, the Senate retired to their Chamber; and a joint committee consisting of Mr. Preston, of the Senate, and Wise, of the House, having been appointed to wait on General Harrison, and inform him of his election, the two Houses immediately adjourned.—*Madisonian.*

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

Washington City, Feb. 17, 1841.

Dear Sir: In my last communication I informed you of the arrival and reception of Gen. Harrison in this place. The day after his arrival he called on the President, and the following day the President returned his visit. The General attended at the City Hall on Thursday to receive the visits of the ladies, who flocked in great numbers to pay their respects to him. On Friday he went to Georgetown and was met by the citizens at the bridge over Rock Creek, and conducted to the old Bank of Columbia, where he received the visits of the Ladies. He dined with the President of the United States on Saturday, and attended the Episcopal Church on Sunday. On Monday he visited the Capitol, and called on many of his old acquaintances in this city. Last night a splendid National Ball was given at Gadsby's, which was attended by all the fashion and beauty of the metropolis. Gen. Harrison was present and in fine spirits. He left here this morning on a short visit to his friends in Virginia. His Cabinet consists of the following gentlemen as officially announced in the Intelligencer and Madisonian, viz: Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts, Secretary of State; Thomas Ewing of Ohio, Secretary of the Treasury; John Bell of Tennessee, Secretary of War; George E. Badger of North Carolina, Secretary of the Navy; Francis Granger of New York, Postmaster General, and John J. Crittenden of Kentucky, Attorney General. These gentlemen will form truly an able Cabinet, of which the country may be proud. Gen. Harrison in making up his Cabinet has consulted the sectional feelings and interests of the three grand divisions of the country. Two of the gentlemen are from the North, two from the South, and two from the West—*three from Slave holding States* and three from non slave-holding States. What will now become of the charge of Abolitionism against him? Who will possess the temerity to accuse his administration of countenancing the Abolitionists in the teeth of the fact, *that three members of his Cabinet are from Slaveholding States?* The appointment of Bell, Badger and Crittenden, to the Cabinet, must forever silence the imputation of Abolitionism upon the Harrison Administration.

There has been nothing of a general interest going on in the Senate since the date of my last letter. In the House on Saturday, Mr. Pickens, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs introduced a report, in relation to the burning of the Caroline and the liberation of McLeod, of such an intemperate character as to render it but little short of a Declaration of War. Messrs. Granger, Adams, Fillmore and Everett remonstrated against the adoption of the report. They were for maintaining the character and interests of the country, "peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must;" but they were decidedly opposed to precipitating the country into a war, and particularly, when we had no reason to believe, that Great Britain would not eventually do us justice in all the matters pending between the two countries. Mr. Pickens defended his report, and made rather an ungenerous allusion to Mr. Granger's connection with the Harrison Cabinet. He feigned to give more importance to his remarks from the new position he occupied before the country, than to those of the other gentlemen, and commented very uncourteously upon the soft tones of his voice. Mr. Granger defended himself most gallantly. He said the sentiments he had advanced were the promptings exclusively of his own head and heart, and although he did not aspire *to thunder* as loud in *that Hall* as the gentleman from South Carolina, yet, if the country should unhappily be involved in war in their day, he would not be found flagging behind the gentleman in patriotic devotion. The report was ordered to be printed. The House has now before it the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill, which has given rise to a very spirited debate. The Loco Focos after squandering all the public money and involving us in debt for electioneering purposes, have been seized with a very sudden fit of economy, and they are doing all they can to cripple the government, so as to prevent the people from realizing the fulfilment of their just expectations of returning prosperity to the country under the wise and patriotic administration of Gen. Harrison. All that William Henry Harrison asks of the country is a fair trial, and he is willing to stand or fall by the fruits of his measures.

There is much speculation as to changes in the public Departments; but from what I can learn, none will be removed from office but the incompetent, and those who have improperly interfered in elections, thereby bringing "the patronage of the government into conflict with the freedom of elections." There will be no ruthless proscription. The right of opinion is held to be sacred by the President elect, and no man will be punished for simply profering Mr. Van Buren to himself. It is the abuse of this right, growing out of official station, that is so corrupting to the nation, and threatens to make us the abject slaves of those in power: and all, who properly appreciate the freedom of opinion, must desire to see it liberated from the trammels that party has thrown around it, that the virtuous and patriotic exercise of it may not in the least degree be restrained by "the hope of reward or fear of punishment."

Congress is drawing rapidly to a close, and although the country will not derive much benefit from the session, we have the gratification of knowing that it will not suffer injury from too much legislation, as very little will have been done besides passing the usual appropriation bills.

During the last five or six days the weather has been extremely cold, and in the opinion of many much colder than during any previous part of the winter. The Potomac is again icebound, but the boat that plies between this place and Fredericksburg manages to make her way through it, and to keep up an uninterrupted intercourse with the South. Very respectfully, &c. &c. &c.

"He asked that his opponents would cease their railings against his measures in advance—that they would judge him by his acts—and if they found him varying from the course he had promised to pursue—if they found him deviating from the high road of genuine democracy, he felt that he would merit their condemnation and rebuke."—[*Extract from Gen. Harrison's remarks, on leaving Cincinnati.*]

The Old General could ask no less at the hands of his countrymen, and this is the least which they can accord. Elevated to the Presidency of a free People, by a generous and almost universal burst of popular applause, he asks only for a fair trial, and to be judged by his acts. Will not a magnanimous and just people, with one consent, respond to this moderate and reasonable request? Will they not rebuke the tools of faction, who, to soothe their baffled malice, are still pursuing with blood-hound ferocity the venerable patriot, who, by the interposition of a noble people, has been elevated beyond the reach of their calumny and malevolence?—*Richmond Whig.*

The Executive Council met in this city on Wednesday last, the 10th inst.

Gen. Wm. A. Blount, of Washington, Beaufort county, Charles Manly and David W. Stone, Esquires, of this city, were re-appointed members of the Literary Board.

Col. Cadwallader Jones, of Hillsboro', and Gov. Edward B. Dudley, of Wilmington, Commissioners of Internal Improvement.—*Ral. Register.*

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 12.

Mr. Webster's resignation of his seat in the Senate was communicated to the Massachusetts Legislature yesterday. The press in the Bay State is almost unanimous in favor of Mr. Choate as his successor.

A resolution is before the Senate of Maine, appropriating a million of dollars for the defence of the State, and another calling on the General Government to expel the British forces from the disputed territory, and relieve the State from the burden of defending her own frontier.

The derangement of the exchanges operates most seriously against any healthy revival of trade. So fluctuating are the rates on the distant South, that the business between New Orleans and Mobile and this city is greatly interrupted. Holders of bills reluctantly part with them at the current discount. The rate to-day on Philadelphia is 4 discount, on New Orleans 7 to 8, Cincinnati 9, Mobile 10 to 11. There is no improvement in the Stock market. U. S. Bank sells at 25, and its bills at 12½ discount, though the amount in circulation here is small.—*Correspondence of the Nat. Intel.*

GEN. HARRISON'S RESPONSE.

Mr. Preston, from the Joint Committee appointed to attend on Gen. Harrison, and inform him of his election to the Presidency, reported to the Senate that the duty had been performed, and that the General replied "that he received this manifestation of the confidence of his countrymen with profound gratitude, and that he would earnestly devote himself to the discharge of the duties imposed on him, by endeavoring to promote the union and welfare of the Country, according to his best abilities."—*Nat. Reg.*

☞ William Woodbridge [Whig] has been elected United States Senator from Michigan, *vice* Mr. Norvell [V. B.] whose term had expired.—*Nat. Reg.*

The Markets, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE—FEBRUARY 17.

Brandy, Peach,	45 a 50	Feathers,	37½ a 40
do Apple,	40 a 42	Iron,	5 a 5½
Bacon,	8 a 10	Molasses,	27 a 30
Beeswax,	25 a 26	Nails, cut,	6½ a 7
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Sugar, brown,	8½ a 10
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf & Lump,	16 a 20
Cotton,	8 a 10½	Salt,	75 a
do Bagging,	20 a 25	do in sacks,	$2½ a 2½
Corn,	40 a 50	Wheat,	80 a 90
Flaxseed,	$1 a 1 10	Whiskey,	30 a 35
Flour,	$4½ a $5½	Wool,	15 a 20

CHERAW—FEBRUARY 16.

Bacon,	8 a 12½	Iron,	$5½ a 6½
Beeswax,	22 a 25	Lard,	11 a 12½
Bagging,	25 a 28	Molasses,	40 a 50
Bale Rope,	10 a 12½	Oats,	33 a 40
Coffee,	12½ a 15	Rice,	$4 a 5
Cotton,	8 a 11½	Sugar,	10 a 12½
Corn,	40 a 50	Salt, in sacks,	$2½ a 2½
Flour,	$5½ a $6	do bushel,	$1½ a $1
Feathers,	40 a 45	Tallow,	a 12½

CAMDEN—FEBRUARY 17.

Bacon,	9 a 14	Iron, Swedes,	0 a 0
Bale Rope,	10 a	do. English,	5 a 8
Bagging,	24 a	Molasses,	45 a 55
Butter,	18 a 22	Oats,	00 a 00
Cotton,	8½ a 10½	Sugar,	00 a 00
Coffee,	14 a 16	Salt, in sack,	$2½ a 00
Corn,	50 a	do. bulk,	00 a 00
Flour,	6½ a	Tallow,	00 a 00

COLUMBIA—FEBRUARY 18.

Bagging, Hemp	18 a 27	Corn,	62 a 70
Bale Rope,	10 a 15	Oats,	50 a 62
Bacon, round,	10 a 12½	Iron, Swedes,	$5 a 7
Butter, country,	15 a 20	do English,	$5 a 6
Cotton,	8½ a 11	Lard,	10 a 14
Mackerel,	$20 a 12	Molasses, Cuba	37 a 45
Flour, country,	$6 a 7½	do. N. O.	45 a 50

CHARLESTON—FEBRUARY 13.

Bacon,	6 a 13	Lard,	10 a 12
Bagging, Hemp	20 a 27	Mackerel, No. 1	13 a 14
do Tow	00 a 00	do No. 2	11 a 12
Bale Rope,	7 a 11	do No. 3	8 a 8½
Cotton, upland	9½ a 9½	Nails, cut,	00 a 00
Coffee,	9 a 12½	Rice,	$2½ a $3 3½
Corn,	56 a 58	Salt, sacks,	61½ a 00
Flour,	5½ a 6½	do bulk	00 a 00
Iron, Russia,	00 a 00	do T. Island	00 a 00
do Swedes,	0 a 00	Sugars,	7 a 11
Molasses, Cuba	16 a 18	Loaf and Lump	14 a 17
do N. O.	26 a 28	Teas,	45 a 61

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to come forward and settle either by CASH or Note, by the 15th of March or 1st of April at farthest, as I expect to leave for Wadesborough about that time. Those who do not avail themselves of this notice will find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

MARY PORTER.

Feb. 24, 1841. 42t

Strayed or Stolen

FROM my residence on the 10th of February, a light sorrel HORSE, common height, gray in the flanks, white in the face, sunk over the eyes, one shoe on the right fore foot and a natural pacer. Any person taking him up and giving me the necessary information, shall be compensated, and if stolen, I will give $30 for the detection of the rogue.

M. N. STRICKLING.

Wolfesville, Mecklenburg co.
Feb. 24, 1841. 42t

ATTENTION!
Independent Greys.

YOU are hereby commanded to appear at the Court House in Charlotte, on Tuesday 2d of March, armed and equiped, according to law. The roll will be called precisely at 2 o'clock, P. M. You are also commanded to appear at Concord, on the 4th of March next, with 12 rounds Blank Cartridges for the purpose of review and inspection.

By order of the Captain.

F. M. ROSS, O. S.

Feb. 23, 1841.

Mrs. MARY PORTER,
Milliner & Mantua-Maker,

RESPECTFULLY returns her thanks to her friends, for the liberal encouragement she has received. She is still prepared to accommodate her friends; and in addition to her business she has purchased, and will continue to keep on hand, an assortment of

Silks, Satins, Muslins, Muslin de laines, Ginghams & Calicos,

suitable for Ladies Dresses, which she is prepared to make up to order. Also, she intends to keep on hand a handsome assortment of

Ladies Cloaks.

She will also have a supply of SILK BONNETS from $3 to $5.

Charlotte, Jan'y 13, 1841. 39tf

***BALNK WARRANTS** for sale at this* OFFICE.

POETRY.

SOW THY SEED.—BY C. RIPPLES.

Ecclesiastes, xi. 6. "In the morning sow thy seed, and in the evening withhold not thy hand; for thou knowest not whether shall prosper either this or that, or whether they shall be alike good."

In the morning sow thy seed,
Ere at eve withhold thy hand,
Who can tell which may succeed,
Or if both alike shall stand,
And a glorious harvest bear
To reward the sower's care.

In the morning sow thy seed;—
In the morning of thy youth;—
Prompt to every generous deed,
Scatter wide the seeds of truth;
Heavenward sun may not at noon
Never can begin too soon!

Nor withhold thy willing hand
In the eventide of age,
E'en to life's last lingering sand,
In thy closing pilgrimage,
Good may yet be sown by thee,—
Sown for immortality!

"By all waters," be it known—
Every where enrich the ground,
Till the soil with thorns o'ergrown,
Shall with fruits and flowers abound;
Pregnant with a sweet perfume,
Deemed in Eden's loveliest bloom!

Sow it in the youthful mind;
Can you have a fairer field?
Be it cast in faith consigned,
Harvest, doubtless, it shall yield,
Fruits of early piety,
All that God delights to see.

Sow it on the waters wide,
Where the seaman ploughs the deep;
There, with every flowing tide,
You the blessed fruit shall reap,
And the thoughtless sailor prove
Trophy to the cause you love.

Sow it 'mid the crowded street—
Lanes and alleys dark and foul,
Where the teeming masses meet—
Souls with an immortal soul,
Sunk in the deepest moral gloom,
Reckless of the coming doom.

Sow it 'mid the haunts of vice—
Scenes of infancy and crime;
Suddenly, may Paradise
Burst as in the northern clime
Spring, with all its verdant race,
Starts from Winter's cold embrace.

Sow it with unsparing hand,
'Tis the Kingdom's precious seed;
'Tis the Master's great command,
And his grace shall crown the deed;
He hath said, the precious grain
Never shall be sown in vain!

Long indeed beneath the clod,
It may lie, forgot unseen—
Noxious weeds may cloth the sod,
Changing seasons intervene,
Summer's heat and Winter's frost—
Yet that seed shall ne'er be lost.

But, at length it shall appear,
Rising up all over the plain—
"First the blade and then the ear,"
Then the ripe, and golden grain;
Joyous reapers gladly come,
Angels about the harvest home.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Wheeling Gazette.

COUSIN TILLY'S BET.

As soon as the Harrisburg Convention nominated the old Hero of Tippecanoe as a suitable person to preside over our beloved country, Frank Smith looked around among his female friends to select a suitable individual to preside over his affections. Frank was a whole soul Whig, and reposed the utmost confidence in the success of the nomination of the convention. He was engaged in business and only declined taking a wife on account of the uncertainty of the times. He kept an old dirty bachelor's hall, which was genteely furnished with every thing requisite for house keeping.—All that was wanting to complete his happiness was a beautiful companion, with a heart like his own. Frank was as fine a young fellow as ever rallied around the Tippecanoe flag, and might have made quite a conspicuous figure in the world, if he had been gifted with less diffidence.

Frank soon came to a decision. He ardently nominated to the highest office in the gift of his affections a young lady who was, in every particular, worthy of his noble heart. She was a distant family connection—a charming, cherry cheeked, cheerful, capricious creature of a cousin—about as old as himself, and endowed with a proper share of that good common sense for which our fair countrywomen are so eminently distinguished all over the world.

Frank Smith embarked enthusiastically in the double care of love and politics. He carried both with him, hand in hand; but it might have been observed that he conducted one cause with eloquent words, and the other with eloquent looks. He often told his fair cousin Tilly that General Harrison was his choice for the highest office in the gift of the people; but never once did he tell her that she was his only choice for the highest post in his own gift. But should he have told her so? She knew it as well as he did. His eyes had many a time told her the story too plainly to be misunderstood.

Frank had made at least a dozen attempts to disclose his feelings to his cousin; but his lips invariably refused to obey the prompting of his heart.

One evening just before the presidential election, the two were together, engaged, as every body else was, in talking over political matters; for Tilly, like all other pretty girls, was a thoroughgoing Harrisonian.

'Cousin Tilly,' said Frank, 'it is now certain that old Tip will be our next President. The people will then be once more prosperous and happy—business will revive, and those young men who have all along hesitated about changing their condition, may now just as well look out for helpmates. What say you to that?'

'I certainly think,' said she, 'that our sex should now that this long contest is about to close, receive a share of their attention.'

'Yes, cousin Tilly, Harrison is good for the next four years—that's certain! You must have noticed, cousin Tilly, that I am heartily tired of this confounded bachelor life; and from the attentions I have paid to you, the object of my affec—— that is—I—he—that you see the—I was about to—ask! listen to the glorious Tippecanoe song in the streets!

"For all the world seems turning round,
For Tippecanoe and Tilly too!"

Frank's incoherent love speech was cut short, fortunately for him, by a crowd in the street singing lustily the famous song of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too."

"Really, cousin Frank,' said Tilly, 'you are not fit for any thing, but to talk politics.'

'I am afraid there is too much truth in what you say,' replied Frank, 'but still I must insist that I tried my best to tell you my thoughts upon a different subject.'

'And why did you not finish telling them?' said his cousin, archly.

'Because I was too much of a blockhead, or a coward!'

'A bold Tippecanoe soldier you are, truly! You need not fear me, cousin Frank; I am only a woman.'

'So you are, cousin; but I must confess that I am the greatest coward on earth when I attempt to open to you my heart.'

'Most astonishing,' said Tilly.

'All very true, my cousin. You know full well—I know you do—that I have long entertained a—a deep—what was I going to say?—I don't believe Van will get more than six states at the outset.'

'Cousin Frank, I shall have to put you in charge of Old Tip's keepers. You are going crazy.'

'I believe so myself. I am in a bad box, I assure you, Cousin Tilly; tell me how to get out of this confounded quandary. You know what I want to tell you. How shall I say it?'

'Don't know,' said Tilly.

'Cousin,' said Frank imploringly.

'Well.'

'Do tell me.'

'I'll bet you that Harrison will be elected,' said Tilly.

'Oh! but I would bet that way myself,' replied Frank.

'You wished me to help you out of the quandary, cousin Frank. You must therefore take the bet.'

'What do you want to bet,' enquired Frank.

'Myself.'

'Against what?'

'Yourself.'

"But let me see,' said Frank, who was somewhat puzzled to understand the operation of the wager, 'if I should lose, as I surely will, how will it then be?'

'If you lose,' said she, 'I will win YOU; and if I lose, you will win ME. Either way will suit you, I suppose.'

'I see through it,' exclaimed Frank, in an ecstacy of joy. 'Done, done, done.—Give me your hand—Hurrah for Tip, Ty, and Til. Cousin you have done the business gloriously. I am happy.

The election came and Harrison carried the day. Of course cousin Tilly won the bet, and cheerfully was it paid, and gratefully was it accepted.

They celebrated Old Tip's election, a few evenings ago, by a merry wedding. Joy be with them. ROBT.

A Good Joke.—I have heard a first rate joke about John Torman, late of Athens, Geo. He was stopping at a tavern up country, and used to lounge about the bar, and come it over other people's liquor. Not a glass could be left for a moment but he would slily slip up and drink its contents.—One day a stage driver came in, and called for a stiff horn of brandy toddy. John immediately shuffled up to the bar. The driver knew his man, and immediately played possum by leaving his brandy while he stepped to the door, the bait took—on returning, he saw the glass empty, and exclaimed, with all the diabolical horror he could affect:

"Brandy and opium enough to kill forty men! who drank that pizen?"

"I!" stammered John, ready to yield up the ghost with affright.

"You're a dead man," said the driver.

"What shall I do?" beseeched John, who thought himself a "gone sucker."

"Down with a pint of lamp oil, or you are a dead man in three minutes," answered the wicked driver. And down went the lamp oil, and up came the brandy and opium, together with John's breakfast. The joke was told, and he has never drank other peoples' liquor since.

Smoking.—Dr. Metcalf, of St. Louis, while lecturing before the Mechanic's Institute of that place recently, told the following amusing anecdote of smoking! "A young gentleman very much devoted to smoking, had paid his addresses to a young lady whose parents objected merely because he indulged, as they thought, too freely in the use of tobacco. The lady, however prepossessed in his favor, prevailed upon him to abandon the habit that their union might take place. The antipathy of the mother however, to smoking continued unabated, and she was still sceptical as to the fact of his reformation on that score, and to test her daughter's account that he had given up the practice of smoking, she invited him to spend a few days at her house with the family. No symptoms of smoking appeared till one evening, when the mama, before retiring to rest, fancied she smelt something like the fumes of tobacco in his bedroom. She looked through the key hole, and lo! and behold! the gentleman was caught in the act, puffing away, with his feet upon the grate, and thinking no doubt of many happy days with his beloved object. The mother in haste ran down stairs, called for her daughter, said she had found him still smoking, and wished her to come up immediately and see. They flew up stairs, the mother looked again into the key hole, saying to the daughter, 'Did I not tell you he smoked? Look in and see!' 'Ah, but mother,' said the daughter, 'does he not smoke beautifully?'"

Alas! what a change.—It is said there was a time in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when rum and brandy were sold by the ounce, by apothecaries, as a medicine, and a tea spoonful was considered a dose for an adult.

Why is a handsome woman like bread? Because she is often toasted.

THE ELECTRICAL EEL AT THE ADELAIDE.

This curious fish is daily looked in upon. It was not seen to eat until two months after it was brought to the gallery; but some blood was placed daily in its fish among the water, and this, it is supposed, supplied it with the means of life. After it was experimented upon by Mr. Farraday, it appeared to be in better health, and commenced eating, making its first meal off four small fish; at present it eats one daily. It produces all the effects common to electricity—chemical decomposition, evolution of heat, the sparks, &c. A fish between four and five inches in length, half a minute after it was caught, was placed in the tub with the eel; forming itself into a coil, it struck the fish, which instantly turned lifeless on its side; the eel then swallowed it with evident gust. The shocks of the eel, Professor Farraday found, are strongest from the tail; and a gudgeon, which was thrown into the tub, evidently aware of this, kept his head opposite to that of the eel, and escaped;—there they were, gudgeon and eel, nez a nez, regarding each other with profound attention.

A RUM ONE.

On Tuesday last, while the engineer of the Germantown Railroad train was pushing along as fast as the steam would permit, he observed a man lying across the track, and with much difficulty succeeded in stopping the train just in time to avoid running over him.

"Get up! You were very near being run over!" cried the engineer.

"I won't do any such thing—that's just what I want—I insist upon being run over," replied the man.

"You fool! get out of the way, or you'll be cut in two,' continued the engineer.

"I am not a fool—I'm not a going to be fooled by my wife any more; cut me in two,—I want to be cut in two because I can't untie myself. Mind your business and go ahead." Saying this the man (who had been drinking,) adjusted himself on the iron rail with his face downwards, and waited with real earnestness for the wheels to crush him. He was dragged away by force, and with some difficulty confined a few steps from the track until the train passed.—*Balt. Visitor.*

An Old Sailor's voyage through life.—The following is an extract from the log book of Mr. Thomas Parker, a naval officer in the revolutionary war, who died some time since at Boston, aged fifty years: 'First part of the voyage, pleasant, with fine breezes and free winds—all sails set—spoke many vessels in want of provisions—supplied them freely. Middle passage: Weather variable—short of provisions—spoke several of the vessels our supply had enabled to refit—made signals of distress—they up helm and bore away. Latter part; Boisterous, with contrary winds—current of adversity setting hard to leeward—toward the end of the passage cleared up—with the quadrant of honesty had an observation—corrected and made up my reckoning—and, after a passage of fifty years, came to in Mortality Road, with the calm, unruffled surface of the Ocean of Eternity in view.'

A CHRISTIAN VIEWING DEATH.

I have seen one die; she was beautiful; and beautiful were the ministries of life that were given her to fulfil. Angelic loveliness enrobed her; and a grace as if it were from heaven, breathed in every tone, hallowed every affection, shone in every action—invested as a halo her whole existence and made it a light and blessing, a charm and a vision of gladness, to all around her; but she died! Friendship and love, and parental fondness, and infant weakness, stretched out their hands to save; but they could not save her; and she died! What! did all that loveliness die! Is there no land of the blessed and the lovely ones, for such to live in! Forbid it reason, religion! bereaved affection, and undying love! Forbid the thought! It cannot be that such die, in God's counsel who live, even in frail human memory forever!

I have seen one die—in the maturity of every power, in the earthly perfection of every faculty; when many temptations had been overcome, and many hard lessons had been learned; when many experiments had made virtue easy, and had given it a facility to action, and a success to endeavor; when wisdom had been learnt from many mistakes, and a skill had been laboriously acquired in the use of many powers; and the being I gazed upon had just compassed the most useful, most practical of all knowledge, how to live and act well and wisely; yet I have seen such an one die! Was that treasure gained only to be lost?—Were all these faculties trained only to be thrown into utter disuse? Was this instrument—the intelligent soul, the noblest in the universe—was it so laboriously fashioned, and by the most varied and expensive apparatus, that, on the very moment of being finished, it should be cast away forever?—No, the dead, as we call them do not so die. They carry our thoughts to another and a nobler existence. They teach us, and especially by all the strange and seemingly untoward circumstances of their departure from this life, that they and we shall live forever. They open the future world, then, to our faith.

Oh! death!—dark hour to hopeless unbelief! hour to which, in that creed of despair, no hour shall succeed! beings last hour! to whose appaling darkness even the shadows of an avenging retribution, were brightness and relief—death! what art thou to the Christian's assurance? Great hour answer to life's prayer—great hour that shall break asunder the bond of life's mystery; hour of relief from life's burden—hour of reunion with the loved and lost—what mighty hopes, hasten to their fulfilment in thee! What longings, what aspirations—breathed in the still night, beneath the silent stars—what dread emotions; of curiosity—what deep meditations of joys; what hallowed imagining of never experienced purity and bliss—what possibilities shadowing forth unspeakable realities to the soul, all verge to their consummation in thee! Oh death! the Christian's death! What art thou, but a gate of life, portal of heaven, the threshold of eternity!—*Dewey.*

PLOUGHING.

Farmers have been considerably divided in opinion on two points connected with ploughs or rather with ploughing: one of those regarding the manner in which the furrow slice should be turned over; and the other, the depth to which land should be ploughed. Some have contended that the furrow slice should never be laid flat, but always in such an inclined position, that the edge of one slice should rest on the next one, leaving under the edge so raised, a vacancy nearly as deep as the thickness of the furrow slice. This, it is contended, is advantageous, by hastening decomposition, and by allowing water to pass freely off without injury to young plants. Other farmers maintain as strenuously that the furrow slice should in all cases be laid perfectly flat, or reversed in such a manner that a field after ploughing should be as level as before, the plough simply reversing the surface of the slice. In this, as in a majority of controverted points, our experience and observation leads us to conclude that both sides are partially wrong. We have found that if on lands strong and with a tenacious or impervious subsoil, which retained for some time what water fell upon it, the furrow slice was slightly lapped, so as to leave a space below, young plants suffered less from a wet season, or an undue accumulation of water, than they would if the furrow slice was fully inverted, and the surface made smooth and even. On the contrary, we have been led to believe that on a light soil, or one inclining to be dry or porous, it was better to invert the surface completely, and by rolling, render the surface smooth, and its particles as compact as possible. A surface so treated, will retain its moisture longer than if left in a state more loose and friable, and the conducting power will be increased by the particles being brought more closely in contact. Let the farmer, then, whose subsoil is impermeable to water, lay his furrows as dipping as he pleases; the more space below, the better for him; but on a light porous soil, lay the surface flat, and make it as dense as it well can be. The benefit, which compressing sandy soils confers, is well understood in Norfolk, in England, where the treading of the sheep in feeding the turnips on the field, is considered not the least beneficial part of the culture required for the production of wheat.

Nearly the same remarks may be applied to the other controverted point, viz: that which relates to the depth of ploughing. The propriety or impropriety of deep ploughing must be determined by the soil itself; by its condition, in reference to a supply of vegetable matter in the soil, and the depth to which it has been formerly ploughed. Where the stratum of fertile soil is thin, and the subsoil, no matter from what cause, incapable of promoting vegetation, it is bad policy to bring this infertile subsoil to the surface, as a stratum in which seeds are to germinate. And where the soil is permeable to the depth of twelve or eighteen inches, or as low as the plough can penetrate, and is filled with fertilizing materials, deposited by the processes of nature or by manure applied to the surface in cultivation, then the plough may run deep without fear of injury to the present crop, and the certainty of benefit to the future ones. We think the true method of rendering any soil deep and fertile, is to plough no deeper and bring up no more of the infertile earth at a time to the surface, than can be thoroughly corrected by manures, to be incorporated with it, and thus made friable and productive. At each successive ploughing, if this course is followed, the soil will be gradually deepened and rendered productive to any desired depth. By pursuing this course of manuring and ploughing, Judge Powell rendered his soils fertile to the depth of fifteen inches, and where the roots of plants have this depth of good earth to range in and seek their food, the farmer can hardly fail of securing first rate crops. Every part of a soil so prepared, is fit for the germination of seeds to the lowest depth to which the plough can reach; and the more thorough the ploughing is given the greater will be the surface exposed to the benefits of aeration, or the ameliorating influences of the atmosphere. One of the greatest differences between the old and the new husbandry, depends on this question of ploughing. In the old mode, the plough was used year after year to the same depth, and the manure applied with reference to the crop solely, while the improvement of the soil was wholly left out of sight. As a natural consequence, "there was no depth of soil," and when manure failed, the fertility of the land was gone, with scarcely a possibility of renovation under such a process. In the new husbandry, the permanent improvement of the soil, by gradual manuring and deepening, is kept steadily in view; and hence the accumulation and use of manures has received an additional importance. The garden is usually far the most fertile part of the farm, and this is brought about by the gradual incorporation of manures with the subsoil raised at each successive ploughing, until the requisite depth and fertility is gained. On lands long ploughed to a uniform depth, as they were under the old system, the pressure of the plough on the same surfaces, gradually formed an impenetrable strata, thus forming a fatal obstruction to the roots of plants, where it did not naturally exist. In England, on soils inclining to clay, and which have been under the plough occasionally, or almost perpetually for centuries, this impermeable plan is common, and one of the most decided advantages found to result from the subsoil plough, is the breaking up and demolition of this artificial construction to the spread and depth of the roots of plants. On the old cultivated fields of New England, the same difficulty exists more or less, and can be removed, and the soil rendered fertile by the same means on successful ploughing.

The too frequent ploughing of land is not to be recommended in any case, and unless manifestly required to destroy foul weeds, it should receive no further ploughing than is requisite to fit it for a crop. The great mistake of Tull, was, that ploughing, or pulverization would supersede the use of manuring. But experience shows, what indeed philosophy indicates, that beyond a certain point, ploughing is injurious; and that, though essential benefits are derived to the soil from the action of atmospheric agents, manuring in some form, is indispensable to successful farming. It may be said that an application of manure should take place every time land is either ploughed or cropped. On land that has been brought to a high state of fertility, the decomposition of the rich sward will usually prove a sufficient dressing for a single crop; but for a repetition or rotation of crops, manures cannot be withheld without a certain deterioration of the soil, and a probable lessening of the crop. Ploughing and manuring must go together, and without this combination, each will be found defective and incapable of producing such results as are certain to ensue when both separate processes are skillfully united. We are therefore disposed to consider every decided improvement in the plough as a sure indication of progress in agriculture; a proof that another step in the correction and dissipation of ancient error has been gained; and the way opened and the means provided for still further and more important advances.—*Albany Cultivator.*

TURNIP CULTURE.

A very large amount of land in England is cultivated in turnips, and fields of this crop of three, four, and even five hundred acres are sometimes seen, though the common fields are much less; and it may be observed here, that in the richest and best cultivated parts of England, enclosures of ten, fifteen or twenty acres are more common. Since the introduction of the turnip culture, bullocks and sheep have trebled in number. Turnips are not great exhausters of lands; and they furnish abundant food for animals. Let us suppose that 500 bushels of turnips can be raised at the same cost as one bushel of oats—the great difference in the two crops is to be found in the farmer's cattle yard, and then in the barnyard; here is the test of their comparative value; and this is the secret of the great advantages which follow from the culture of roots. In England, the value of manure in agriculture is well appreciated: a writer states the extraordinary fact, that the value of the animal manure annually applied to the crops in England, at current prices, surpasses the value of the whole amount of their foreign commerce, and there is no doubt that it far exceeds it! The farmer then, from his grown crops, and by a regular system of rotation, finds green food for his cattle, and wheat for the market.—*Webster's Speech in Boston.*

Woman.—The following just and beautiful compliment to woman is by Judge Story:

To the honor, to the eternal honor of the sex, be it said, that in the path of duty no sacrifice is with them too high or too dear. Nothing is with them impossible but to shrink from what love, honor benevolence and religion require. The voice of pleasure or of power may pass by unheeded, but the voice of affliction never. The chamber of the pillow, of the dying, the vigils of the dead, the altars of religion, never missed the presence or the sympathies of woman. Timid though she be, and so delicate that the winds of heaven may not too roughly visit her, on such occasions she loses all sense of danger and assumes a preternatural courage which knows not and fears not consequences. Then she displays the undaunted spirit which neither counts difficulties nor evades them; that resignation which neither utters murmurs nor regrets; and that patience to suffering which seems victorious even over death itself.

Childhood.—Ah! Childhood—beautiful mystery!—how does nature lie all around thee, as a treasure house of wonders.—Sweet and gentle season of being! whose flowers bring on the period of ripening, or bloom but to wither and fade in their loveliness—time of "thickcoming" joys and tears! of tears that pass quickly away, as if they did not belong to thee, of joys that linger and abide long and yet make the long day short—time of weakness! yet of power to charm the eye of sages from their lore. Childhood! what a mystery art thou, and what mysteries dost thou deal with.—What mystery is there in thy unfolding faculties, that call forth wonder from those that gaze upon thee, and seem to thyself at times almost as if they were strange reminiscences of an earlier being! What mystery is there in thy thoughts, when thou art first struggling to grasp the infinite and eternal! when thou art told of immortal regions where thou shalt wander onward forever, and mayest even to the teaching voice of authority, "It cannot, father! it cannot be!"—*Rev. C. Dewey.*

The Past to the Future.—The following sentence, from President Quincy's Address, at the second centennial celebration of the settlement of Boston, is significant and impressive. "The great comparative truths, written in letters of living light on every page of our history,—the language addressed by every past age of New England to all future ages, is this,—Human happiness has no perfect security but freedom;—freedom none but virtue; virtue none but knowledge; and neither freedom, nor virtue, nor knowledge has any vigor, or immortal hope, except in the principles of the Christian faith, and in the sanctions of the Christian religion."

The doings of conscience.—It appears by a letter in the Boston Atlas, that Geo. Evans, member of Congress of Maine, has received enclosed in a letter, without date or signature, post marked Boston, the sum of one hundred and eighty thousand dollars, due to the United States for duties short paid, some years ago, with a request that it should be paid into the Treasury of the U. States—which was accordingly done.

DR. J. FOX
HAS RECEIVED
MEDICINES,
Drugs, Paints, &c.
Patent Medicines,
Tennessee Medicines,
PERFUMERIES,
WINES and SPIRITS,
for Medical Uses,
VARNISHES, &c. &c.
ever offered for sale this way first. Also, some superior
Chewing Tobacco,
all of which he will sell low for CASH or on short credit. All ORDERS from a distance punctually attended to and carefully packed up.
His Stock is now almost entirely fresh and warranted genuine.
Aug. 11, 1840. 6tf

Competition to the "LIFE" of "TRADE."

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Mecklenburg County and the public in general, that he has again commenced the
Coach Making Business
in the town of Charlotte, and is now prepared to execute all ORDERS in his line, from the most common to the finest. Having had nine years experience in the business and employed workmen of a superior grade and twelve well SEASONED he feels warranted in saying, that his Work shall be equal, if not superior, to any made in this section of country. All he asks is a fair trial, for his Work shall not be excelled in point of elegance, beauty or durability.
All REPAIRING done in the best style and the shortest notice.
His SHOP will be found one door North-east of Mr. Sumner's dwelling house.
CHARLES OVERMAN.
Charlotte, Jan. 6, 1840. 12tf

ENCOURAGE
HOME MANUFACTURES.

THE subscriber respectfully tenders his thanks to the inhabitants of Mecklenburg and surrounding country, for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him since he has been engaged in this place in the
Manufacturing of Carriages,
and assures them that his work, as heretofore, shall be finished on the most improved and durable plans. Those in want of Carriages would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.
All ORDERS from a distance will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.
All kinds of REPAIRING done with neatness and on moderate terms.
CARTER CRITTENDEN.
April 10, 1840. 29tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale the well known Jack NAPOLEON, imported from France three years ago. He has been in my possession between two and three years, and I can say without the fear of contradiction, that his 'Colts, for size and form, cannot be surpassed by any in the State. A reasonable credit will be given, or good notes taken at present.
WM. E. McREE.
Dec. 22, 1840. 13tf

MOFFATT'S
Vegetable Life Medicines.
THESE medicines are indebted for their celebrity to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and in curing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.
The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened faeces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these and leave much collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. The latter is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of those well informed men against quack medicines—or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, nourishing every part of the system, and triumphantly proves the bearer of health in the thinning cheek.
Moffatt's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Fevers of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Inveterate Sores, Cutaneous Eruptions and Bad Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In FEVER and AGUE, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.
MOFFATT'S MEDICAL MANUAL, designed as a domestic guide to health.—This book, compiled, edited by W. E. Moffatt, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffatt's theory of disease, and will be found highly interesting to persons reading books. It treats upon practical subjects and the means thereof. Price 25 cents—or 12½ Moffatt's agents generally.
These Valuable Medicines are for sale by
T. J. HOLTON.
Charlotte, N. C.